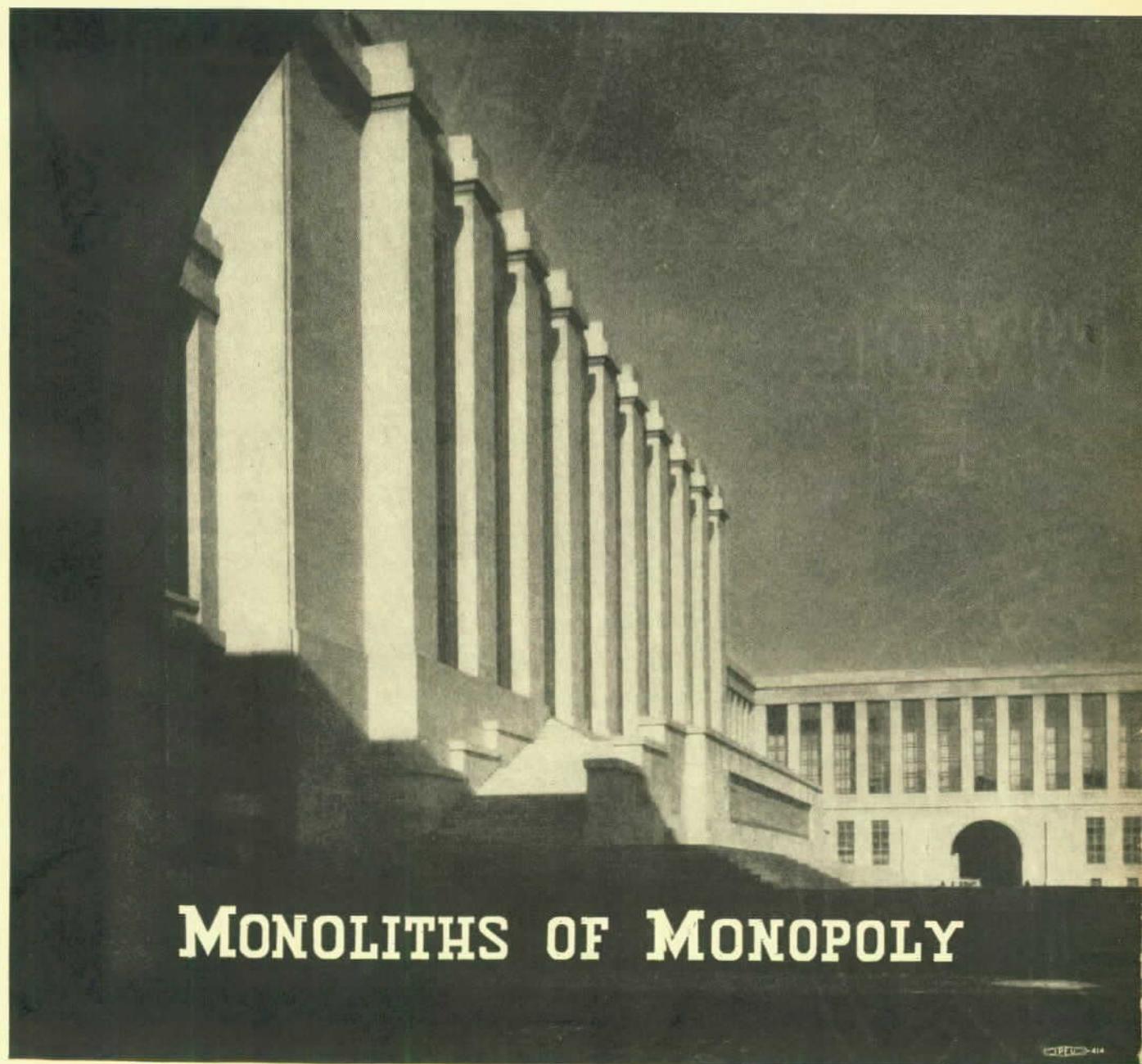


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS
AND OPERATORS**



MONOLITHS OF MONOPOLY

L. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1939

NO. 1



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Washington, D. C.,
December 30, 1938.

To Our Many Friends:

For some time past, policyholders at intervals suggested that the name of our organization be changed. They gave various reasons for this change. You may have been one of those who made such a suggestion. Your Board of Trustees in accordance with instructions of stockholders hereby announces that effective December 31, 1938, the name of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association will be the American Standard Life Insurance Company.

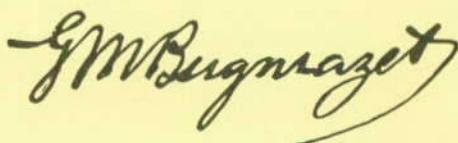
In some states, the definition of Cooperative Insurance and Associations in the Insurance Laws is the same as Assessment Insurance, which is regarded as not having nearly the strength of a legal reserve life insurance company, and many representatives of other companies in an endeavor to get business advised some of our policyholders along the above line. We are a legal reserve life insurance company, incorporated under the strong laws of the District of Columbia, passed by the Congress of the United States. And because of our location in the American Capital, policyholders were enthusiastic in favoring American Standard Life Insurance Company for the new name.

The name is all that is being changed. Otherwise the Company remains exactly the same. The same fine service and genuine security. The same protection in group insurance and individual insurance for your needs.

No change is necessary in your present policies or stock certificates. Place this letter with them. Remember—when thinking of “Life Insurance”—think of “American Standard Life”—your Company. The Company of satisfied policyholders.

May Good Luck and Happiness attend you and yours during the New Year.

Most cordially yours,



President.

GMB:R

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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This Journal will not be held responsible
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The first of each month is the closing date;
all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat...

We have often said that the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is a co-operative project. Visible proof of this assertion we have had in every issue of the JOURNAL. Our local union correspondence is of high grade and fills the greatest space in any given issue. Our members often supply special articles that attract nation-wide attention. Thus the publication becomes the product of the organization as a whole, and is a monthly mirror of what goes on in deed and thought in our widespread jurisdiction.

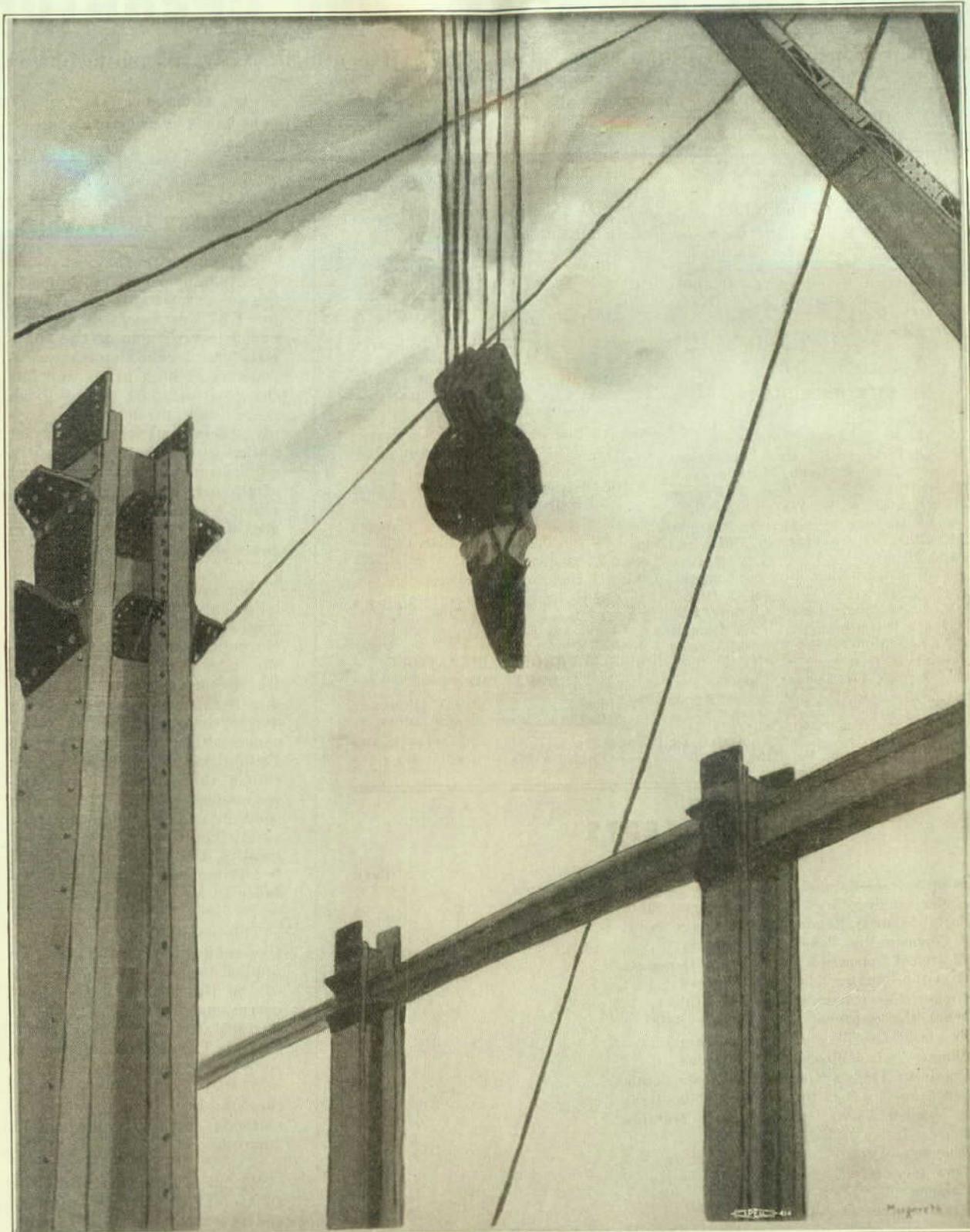
One member in his monthly letter in January makes a suggestion that deserves attention. He points out that our occupation is a hazardous occupation. He stresses the fact that remedies for this situation are being developed and applied in many communities throughout the United States and Canada. He thinks that if each local correspondent should each month send in one item showing how safety has been achieved in his locality, the total volume would be of immense value and assistance to all members.

This seems to us a constructive suggestion, and it could be applied to many of the interests of the Brotherhood. Our local correspondents are really an important arm of the official publication. They are listening posts, so to speak, for the organization, and they could further raise the standard of journalism in methods such as this Brother suggests.

We have little fear about the future of this publication under the present drive of our members to serve it. We expect that the JOURNAL will go on to new achievements during the coming year.

CONTENTS

	Page
Frontispiece—Symbols	2
Understanding "Us" as an Industrial State	3
Social Security Report Goes to Congress	6
A Common Man Pens His Life Story	7
Electrical Industry Tied to Trade Compacts	8
Over-the-Counter Market Described	10
Oregon Cheat Law Aired in Capital	11
What the Supreme Court Really Said	12
Points of Law Won in Famous Case	13
Shame—Naked Wires Are Dangerous	14
President Tracy's Visit with Panama Locals	15
San Francisco Sets Up Apprentice Standards	16
A Member Views Apprenticeship Training	17
Editorials	18
Woman's Work	20
Correspondence	22
Cartoon	27
Fraternity of the Air	32
In Memoriam	40
Death Claims Paid from December 1 to December 31, 1938	41
Co-operating Manufacturers	42
Local Union Official Receipts	53



*Painting by Frank Morgereth
Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art*

SYMBOLS



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NO. 1

Understanding "Us" as an Industrial State

THAT those who run may read, the vast panorama of American industry is unfolding under the prosaic sponsorship of the temporary national economic committee which operates the monopoly study. The complete pattern will not be available until spring, but even now the easy-going investigation is bringing home anew to all American citizens they are living in a complex, industrial civilization.

However, witnesses thus far have agreed that the way to national well-being is by raising per capita income. Already representatives of government, private research agencies and industry have made contribution to the general picture of business relations. One of the contributions to the proceedings of the committee of most interest to labor was presented by Dr. Isador Lubin, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Dr. Lubin directed his attention largely to the question of national income in its relation to distribution. Dr. Lubin presented a series of charts of importance in themselves. Among other things, Dr. Lubin said:

"You will note that between 1910 and 1919 the average was \$428 per person. Between 1920 and 1929 that average was \$606 per person. In other words, the income available for every man, woman and child, were it equally distributed, increased 40 per cent over a 10-year period, as opposed to a total increase here of 55 per cent. In other words, part of that increase, the difference between the two, was due to the fact that the population was increasing."

INCOME RECORD GIVEN

"You had to divide your national income among more people. The result was that your actual total income increased, as I said, by 55 per cent, whereas the amount that was available for each person increased by 40 per cent. But the significant thing to notice, however, is that we were increasing our output faster than we were increasing our population. In other words, there were more and more goods available for our citizens, despite the fact that the number of those citizens were increasing. . . .

"In 1932 the per capita national income of this country had fallen to \$320, which you will notice is considerably less than it had been in the decade from 1910 to 1919 and the decade 1920 to 1929.

"Today, for this year, it was estimated

Monopoly study stresses anew transition from old order to new. America Inc. 1939.

that that income per capita, the amount available in terms of goods and services for every man, woman and child in the country will be about \$472, which is about \$68 less than was available last year and \$150 more than was available in 1932."

Dr. Lubin also showed that there had been a marked decline in the production of durable goods during the last six years. He implied there would be no real prosperity unless the durable goods industries become active and stable. Conclusively and completely the Commissioner of Labor Statistics pointed out the importance of raising the income of the individual citizen in lower income groups. This analysis will likely stand for some time as one of great importance. He said:

"I think very definitely as you increase the income of the workers, as your factory pay rolls remain more or less stable, the opportunities for building, selling and renting houses will go up with it. In other words, we cannot expect the maintenance of the so-called housing boom which may be under way, as you can see here—we don't know how long it is going to continue—unless we have some stability in the earnings of our wage earners, bearing in mind that half of the people in the country are wage earners, approximately. This apparently is still a big field that can be developed."

LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION METHODS

"There are other fields that can be developed, and I would like to touch on those indirectly. I think the outstanding thing that everybody will accept and agree to is that our American industry is geared to large-scale production and, because of that fact, it must depend upon markets that can consume the output of mass production methods."

"Now, American industry cannot profitably maintain itself from the proceeds of sales to that portion of our families that has incomes of more than \$5,000. That segment of our population numbers but 794,000 families, and constitutes but 2.7 per cent of the total families of the

nation. I want to repeat that, if I may. That 2.7 per cent of families in this country have incomes of \$5,000 or more, and American industry, geared to huge mass production methods, can't live on those 794,000 families. Nor, indeed, can American industry maintain itself on the sales to the income group that receives \$2,500 or more. These families, these \$2,500 or more families, comprise less than 13 per cent of all of our families and in numbers constitute a population approximately equal to that of the state of New York. In other words, all of the families in the United States put together who receive \$2,500 or more would not aggregate a population any greater than the state of New York itself.

"It is evident there again that mass production in industries cannot depend upon those families for their existence. Even in an income of \$1,250 and above, we only touch approximately one-half of our families. Fifty-four per cent, some 16,000,000 of a total of more than 29,000,000 of our families, fall below the \$1,250 income level. In other words, half our market in this country for these industries that produce these goods and employ our laborers lies in families that earn less than \$1,250 a year."

"Now, there were approximately 9,500,000 wage earner families in the United States in 1935 and 1936, and I am taking that year because it was the year we actually went to see how these families were spending their money, who received no direct or work relief during the 12 months covered by the study we made. Of these 9,500,000 wage earner families, approximately 5,000,000, or 55 per cent, had incomes of \$1,250 or more."

HOUSEHOLD BUDGETS

"I asked myself the question, what would happen to American industry if every family that has not been on relief in the course of a year had earned \$1,250 or had that much to spend—had its income increased by about \$2.25 a day? In other words, if every one of these families could have that much more to spend each day, what would happen to American industry?"

"Dealing with the individual commodity, the groups that enter into the family budget, the main item is food. Our study shows that families with incomes of \$1,250 or less today spend about 44 per cent of their income for food, the actual dollars being \$355 out of \$1,250. For

these 5,500,000 families that I mentioned, wage earner families who have not been on relief, whose income has been \$1,250 or less, an increase of approximately \$2.25 a day in their income would mean a rise in food expenditures of approximately \$600,000,000 a year. They would buy that much more food if they had \$2.25 or more a day in income.

"Based upon our survey of clothing expenditures, the average American wage earner family that earns \$1,250 or less spends approximately \$82 a year for clothing. An increase in their income of a little over \$2 a day can be expected to raise their expenditures for this item to around \$162 a year. In other words, their expenditures for clothing will jump from \$82 to \$162 a year if their income is increased by a little over \$2 a day.

"If you take all of these families earning \$1,250 or less and you gave each one of them a little over \$2 a day, the actual increase in expenditures in that year for clothes would be \$416,000,000.

"We are going to let them save some, too. What I am saying is this: We have taken 300,000 families earning \$1,250 and

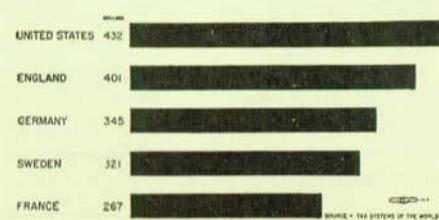
less. Here are these families earning \$1,600. How do they spend their money as their incomes go up? Some of it is saved. We find a very definite pattern. They will buy more clothes, very definitely. They will increase their expenditures on food. There are some things they will not increase their expenditures on at all.

"We could go down this whole list of essentials that constitute the basic items and standard of living of the American wage earner families. We can expect a rise of \$613,000,000 in expenditures for rent. We can expect a rise of \$213,000,000 in their expenditures for fuel, light and refrigeration. We can expect a rise of \$224,000,000, if the increase is a little over \$2 a day, in household furnishings, equipment and things of that sort.

BOOSTING AUTO SALES

"The expenditures of the American family today that has an income of \$1,250 or less, in the wage earner group, is about \$38 a year on transportation, and it is primarily automobile transportation, which includes repairs and purchases of

PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME, 1934-5



new cars. That expenditure will rise to \$112 a family if their income increases \$2 a day, meaning an increase in expenditure on automobiles of \$385,000,000. Expenditures for recreation, which now takes \$33 of the average wage earner family, could be expected to rise to \$78, with a net increase in annual contributions of these families to the suppliers of recreation of approximately \$234,000,-000 a year.

"In the field of medical care, to which approximately \$22 is contributed by the average wage earner family today, one could expect almost a 200 per cent increase in expenditures, the amount going to doctors and medicines increasing by \$208,000,000.

"This briefly gives a rough conception of what industries might be expected to gain from a rise in the national income, which would increase the amounts available to wage earner families in the \$1,200 or less income group by slightly more than \$2 a day. It might be worth while to show the probable effect of such an increase in income upon producers of specific items.

"An interesting case at point is oranges. The American average wage earner family in the \$1,250 or less income group spends 75 cents a year on the average on oranges, the total expenditure for the group being approximately \$4,000,000. As family incomes increase, it is found that at the \$1,500 level the amount expended on oranges more than triples, the average being \$2.89. With this increase of a little over \$2 a day, in these families, the amount spent for oranges will increase by \$11,000,000 a year, on just that one item of fruit.

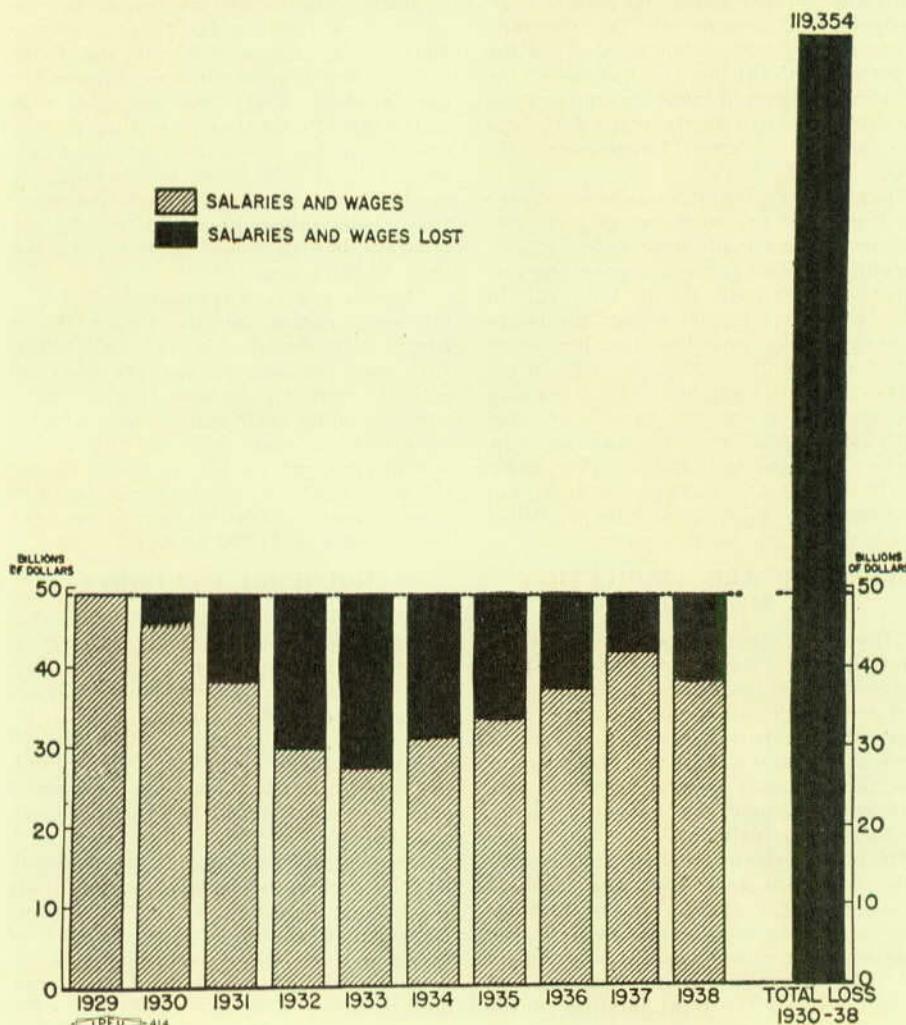
"Producers of cosmetics and toilet preparations can anticipate a rise in sales from such families from \$1.57 per family to \$4.16, a net increase in their business being approximately \$13,500,-000 a year. The motion picture industry could look forward to a tripling of admissions sold to this class of our population. With a rise from \$4.14 per family to \$12.82 per family for movies, this would mean an increase in sale of tickets to movie houses of approximately \$45,000,000.

"Distributors of silk and rayon dresses would look forward to an increase of \$22,000,000, and manufacturers of electric refrigerators could expect an increase of \$47,000,000. Automobile distributors could anticipate increased sales aggregating \$119,000,000.

"The relatively high increase that may be expected for oranges may be attributed to advertising campaigns and to the effectiveness of the spread of dietary

(Exhibit No. 10)

SALARIES & WAGES LOST IN DEPRESSION IN NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS



knowledge. The two to threefold increase in expenditures for all of these items as family incomes rise from lower to intermediate level is suggestive of the enormous potentialities of consumptive increase, while high elasticity of automobiles and wearing appurtenances is particularly apparent. Indeed, a comparison of the groups with incomes averaging around \$1,500 with the wage earning family with income of \$2,200 shows the \$2,200 wage earning family spends six times as much on automobiles as the \$1,500 family does, more than twice as much for medicine and doctors, more than two and a third times as much for movies, almost three times as much for men's clothes, silken wear and dresses, and three times as much on electric refrigerators.

DISTRIBUTION MEANS GOOD BUSINESS

"Summarizing what an increase of \$2.25 a day will have upon American industry, if this amount were made available to families now earning \$1,250 or less, the picture would run something like this: They would buy \$800,000,000 worth of food more than they buy now; they would increase their purchasing of clothing by \$416,000,000; they would increase their purchase of housing or rents by \$613,000,000; they would spend \$213,000,000 more on fuel, light and refrigeration; they would spend \$385,000,000 more on transportation, automobiles, etc.; they would spend \$73,000,000 more on personal care; they would spend \$234,000,000 more on recreation; they would spend \$208,000,000 more on medical care."

Another witness before the inquiry was Willard E. Thorpe, economist for Dun and Bradstreet. Mr. Thorpe presented data that showed how far business had gone toward monopolistic conditions.

Industry	No. of Co.'s	Pct. of Control	Year
Automobile	3	86	1937
Bread and baking	3	20	1934
Can	3	90	*
Cement	5	40	1931
Cigarettes	3	80	1934
Coal	4	10	1935
Copper	4	78	1935
Corn binders	4	100	1936
Corn planters	6	91	1936
Flour	3	21	1934-35
Plate glass	2	95	1935
Lead	4	60	1935
Steel	3	60†	1935
Whiskey	4	58	1937-38
Zinc	4	43	1935

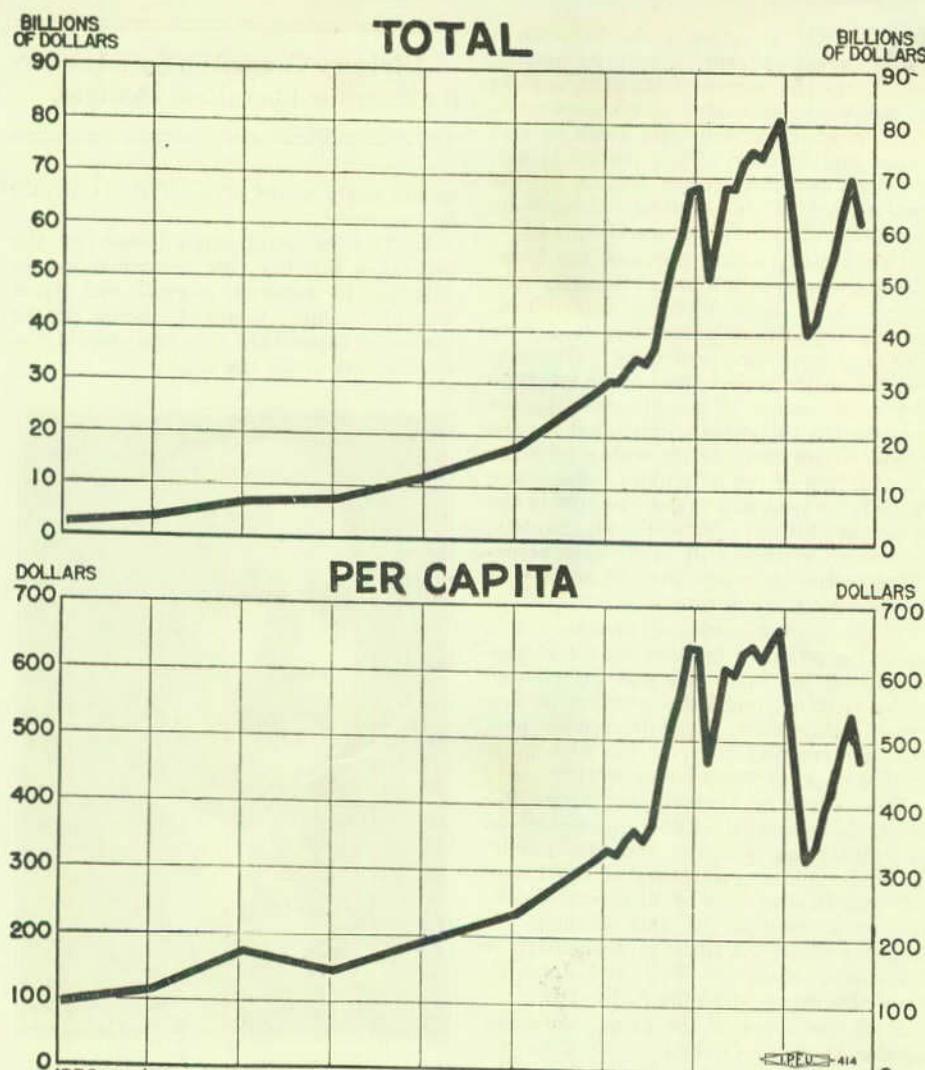
The subject that has occupied most attention before the committee has reference to patent pools or monopoly effected through patent control. It is brought out that the United States Patent Office issues about 44,000 patents every year and that since 1836 2,140,000 patents have been granted.

The President of the United States has taken a hand in the monopoly investigation. His recommendations relative to the strengthening and enforcement of the anti-trust laws is likely to remain an economic document of first importance. The President said:

"Unhappy events abroad have retaught

UNITED STATES NATIONAL INCOME

(Exhibit No. 5)



NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND W. I. KING

us two simple truths about the liberty of a democratic people.

"The first truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic state itself. That, in its essence, is fascism—ownership of government by an individual, by a group, or by any other controlling private power.

"The second truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if its business system does not provide employment and produce and distribute goods in such a way as to sustain an acceptable standard of living.

"Both lessons hit home.

"Among us today a concentration of private power without equal in history is growing.

"This concentration is seriously impairing the economic effectiveness of private enterprise as a way of providing employment for labor and capital and as a way of assuring a more equitable distribution of income and earnings among the people of the nation as a whole.

"Statistics of the Bureau of Internal Revenue reveal the following amazing figures for 1935:

"Ownership of corporate assets:

"Of all corporations reporting from every part of the nation, one-tenth of 1 per cent of them owned 52 per cent of the assets of all of them;

"and to clinch the point:

"Of all corporations reporting, less than 5 per cent of them owned 87 per cent of all the assets of all of them.

"Income and profits of corporations:

"Of all the corporations reporting from every part of the country, one-tenth of 1 per cent of them earned 50 per cent of the net income of all of them;

"and to clinch the point:

"Of all the manufacturing corporations reporting, less than 4 per cent of them earned 84 per cent of all the net profits of all of them.

"The statistical history of modern times proves that in time of depression concentration of business speeds up. Bigger business then has larger oppor-

(Continued on page 49)

Social Security Report Goes to Congress

WHEN a nation embarks upon a great enterprise such as setting up the largest insurance system in the world—namely, social security—it follows the patterns laid down by tradition and history. This truism is emphasized for the United States by the final report of the Advisory Council on Social Security now before Congress.

This report, which provides for liberalized changes in the Social Security Act, moves down lines hitherto determined; namely, democratic procedure, the family unit, and insurance principles. Throughout the entire report there is an effort to widen the scope of social security, not only for the individual citizen, but for the young widow, the elderly widow, and for the children of the individual. Moreover, there is no tendency to get away from the principle hitherto proclaimed, namely, that each citizen will contribute something to the insurance plan in order that he may get more in return.

Those protagonists of another idea, involving payment by government of pensions and job insurance not contributed to by citizens, find little comfort in this report. However, the report does provide a three-way contribution plan from employer, government and worker.

The Advisory Council on Social Security is composed of 25 representatives of employers, workers and the public. G. M. Bugnizet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is a member of this council. J. Douglas Brown, Princeton economist, is chairman; Matthew Woll and John P. Frey also represented the A. F. of L.

Here are some of the proposals made by the Advisory Council:

1. Widened coverage to include 14,800,000 additional persons by 1940. The new group includes 2,000,000 employees of private, non-profit, charitable and religious institutions, 6,000,000 farm employees and 400,000 employees of national and state banks; and 6,000,000 domestic workers; also certain other federal and state instrumentalities.

2. Liberalizing of the present law is proposed by granting a supplementary allowance equal to 50 per cent of her husband's benefit to the aged wife in an annuity.

3. Permission to begin payment of old age insurance as of January 1, 1940, instead of January 1, 1942.

4. Suggestion that the present schedule of increased taxes be halted so that 1½ per cent could be paid in 1940 and should become the rule and that further increases be held in abeyance after 1940.

5. Suggestion that the taxes from old age insurance should automatically be credited to the old age fund and not to the general fund in the Treasury.

The following summary of recommendations was made by the Advisory Council:

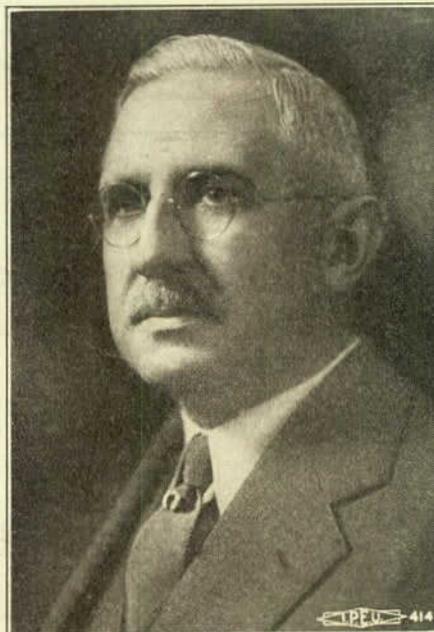
A. Recommendations on benefits:

I. The average old age benefits payable

Advisory Council on Social Security asks for liberalized changes.

in the early years under Title II should be increased.

II. The eventual annual cost of the insurance benefits now recommended, in relation to covered payroll and from whatever source financed, should not be increased beyond the eventual annual disbursements under the 1935 Act.



G. M. BUGNIAZET
He sat on the Advisory Council.

III. The enhancement of the early old age benefits under the system should be partly attained by the method of paying in the case of a married annuitant a supplementary allowance on behalf of an aged wife equivalent to 50 per cent of the husband's own benefit; provided, that should a wife after attaining age 65 be otherwise eligible to a benefit in her own right which is larger in amount than the wife's allowance payable to her husband on her behalf, the benefit payable to her in her own right will be substituted for the wife's allowance.

IV. The minimum age of a wife for eligibility under the provision for wives' supplementary allowances should be 65 years; provided, that marital status had existed prior to the husband's attainment of age 60.

V. The widow of an insured worker, following her attainment of age 65, should receive an annuity bearing a reasonable relationship to the worker's annuity; provided, that marital status had existed prior to the husband's attainment of age 60 and one year preceding the death of the husband.

VI. A dependent child of a currently insured individual upon the latter's death prior to age 65 should receive an orphan's benefit, and a widow of a currently insured individual, provided she has in her care one or more dependent children of the deceased husband, should receive a widow's benefit.

VII. The provision of benefits to an insured person who becomes permanently and totally disabled and to his dependents is socially desirable. On this point the council is in unanimous agreement. There is a difference of opinion, however, as to the timing of the introduction of these benefits. Some members of the council favor the immediate inauguration of such benefits. Other members believe that on account of additional costs and administrative difficulties, the problem should receive further study.

VIII. In order to compensate in part for the additional cost of the additional benefits herein recommended, the benefits payable to individuals as single annuitants after the plan has been in operation a number of years should be reduced below those now incorporated in Title II. If the national income should increase in future years, these reductions may not be necessary.

IX. The death benefit payable on account of coverage under the system should be strictly limited in amount and payable on the death of any eligible individual.

X. The payment of old age benefits should be begun on January 1, 1940.

B. Recommendations on coverage:

I. The employees of private non-profit, religious, charitable and educational institutions now excluded from coverage under Titles II and VIII should immediately be brought into coverage under the same provisions of these Titles as affect other covered groups.

II. The coverage of farm employees and domestic employees under Titles II and VIII is socially desirable and should take effect, if administratively possible, by January 1, 1940.

III. The old age insurance program should be extended as soon as feasible to include additional groups not included in the previous recommendations of the council and studies should be made of the administrative, legal and financial problems involved in the coverage of self-employed persons and governmental employees.

C. Recommendations on finance:

I. Since the nation as a whole, independent of the beneficiaries of the system, will derive a benefit from the old age security program, it is appropriate that there be federal financial participation in the old age insurance system by means of revenues derived from sources other than payroll taxes.

II. The principle of distributing the eventual cost of the old age insurance system by means of approximately equal contributions by employers, employees

(Continued on page 51)

A Common Man Pens His Life Story

ONE day not long before his death Abraham Lincoln sent to a friend a brief autobiography. The simply worded language recalls the prose of the Gettysburg speech now recognized throughout the world as standard. The autobiography suggests anew a great life, lived without ostentation, on behalf of all common men.

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was

of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon counties, Ill. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or '2, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like.

"My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age; and he grew up, literally without education. We removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer, Ind., in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals, still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond 'readin, writin, and cipherin' to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was

A. Lincoln, of Springfield, Ill., in his proudly simple way, tells who and what he is. His life still great inspiration to all common men.

looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the

Rule of Three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time under pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was 22. At 21 I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois, Macon County. Then I got to New-Salem at the time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war; and I was elected a Captain of Volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elected, ran for the legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten—the only time I have been beaten by the people. The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterwards. During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was once elected to the lower House of Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a whig in politics, and generally on the whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said, I am in height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average 180 pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and grey eyes. No other marks or brands recollect.

"Yours very truly,
A. LINCOLN."

*I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky.
My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistin-
guished families—^{Second families, perhaps I mean by} My mother, who died in my
tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks,
sons of whom now reside in Adams, and others
in Macon counties, Illinois. My paternal grand-
father, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rock-
ingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or
'2, when, a year or two later, he was killed by
Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he
was laboring to open a farm in the forest—
His ancestor, who was greater, went to Virginia
from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to
identify them with the New-Englanders ^{of the same name} was
as one nothing more definite, than a similitude
of Christian names in both families, such as
Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and
the like—*

*My father, at the death of his father, was
but six years of age; and he grew up,
literally without education. We removed
from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Ind.,
and, in my eighth year. We reached our new home
about the time the state came into the Union. It
was a wild region, with many bears and other
wild animals, still in the woods. There I grew
up. There were some schools, so-called, but no
qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond
~~Reading, writing, and ciphering~~
~~Reading, writing, and arithmetic~~ to the Rule of
Three. If a straggler, ^{or person to understand Latin,} happened to sojourn in*

Electrical Industry Tied to Trade Compacts

TO date, 20 trade compacts, under Trade Agreements Act of 1934, have been signed by the United States, with as many foreign countries, including Great Britain and her colonies. The compact with Great Britain was signed November 17, 1938. Millions of dollars in commerce are involved.

Inasmuch as foreign commerce has shrunk about 80 per cent—from five billions to one billion dollars—it would seem that any remedy, as promising as Secretary Hull's program, would be welcome, especially to workers in American industry.

It is likely that the greatest obstacle to understanding the program of the United States Department of State lies in the fact that it is a reversal of past policies. Tariffs are predicated upon the idea of special aid to weak and struggling industries at home. The trade compact program looks toward the ordering of all trade channels abroad. Tariffs are piece-meal approaches to trade health. Trade compacts view trade relations as a whole.

A representative of the ELECTRICAL WORKER'S JOURNAL went to the State Department and asked questions. The following discussion is based upon the answers received:

In 1937, the electrical-apparatus industry employed approximately 300,000 men and women in factories. This represented almost nine-tenths of the number employed in 1929. Exports of electrical goods in 1937 represented 23,500,000 man-hours of labor, or the equivalent of full-time employment of nearly 20,000 men for a full year. Payrolls for the production of exports amounted to some \$23,500,000. The goods exported were valued at about \$116,000,000. Radio exports were double what they were in 1933, and electrical apparatus other than radios three times as great.

Naturally, the beneficial effects of this revival in our export trade were not confined to the number of workers pro-

Looking beyond tariff walls, average citizen finds goal of general well being of commerce hard to understand.

ducing export goods. Exports were a part of the output of the industry as a whole and contributed to raising the level of employment and wages in the entire industry.

Radio and radio parts account for about one-fourth our total export trade in electrical apparatus. The other principal items are telephone apparatus, motors, starters, switchboards, controllers, household refrigerators and light bulbs. Almost all of these products are typical American mass-production articles, of which the methods of manufacture generally are highly efficient. After 1930 these articles suffered from some of the most restrictive trade barriers erected by foreign countries. As a result, principally, of the depression and the rise in trade barriers, electrical goods exports had fallen to one-third their 1929 value by 1933.

Trade agreements have been an important factor in the restoration of export outlets for American electrical goods. Concessions have been obtained on various types of electrical machinery and apparatus from all countries with which agreements have been concluded, with the exception of Honduras, El Salvador and Sweden.

The chief market for American electrical goods and the only market for electrical service is, of course, the home market, and, unless that market is prosperous, electrical workers cannot be prosperous. The American home market cannot be fully prosperous so long as the markets for American export products are curtailed. Not only do workers de-

pendent on export markets suffer from loss of foreign trade, but all other workers in the country suffer loss to some extent because those dependent on export markets are unable, when deprived of employment, to buy the goods produced by others in the United States.

United States exports, which in 1929 amounted to \$5,240,995,000, had by 1932 dropped to \$1,611,016,000, and great numbers of our workers were deprived of employment. It was because of the deep concern for agriculture, industry and workers suffering because of the great decline in our foreign trade after 1929 that the Congress enacted the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, since extended. Under this legislation, an effort is being made to restore and expand our foreign trade by means of mutually profitable agreements, involving reciprocal adjustments of excessive trade restrictions. Eighteen trade agreements are now in effect, 16 of which have been in effect for more than a year. By helping to increase our foreign trade, these agreements have helped to increase employment and consumer purchasing power to the benefit of American producers and workers generally.

Finally, it might be pointed out that since American electrical goods are sold in many countries where wages are far below those prevailing in this country, the electrical industry is a good example of how mistaken is the impression current in some quarters that American manufacturers are unable to meet the competition of imports from lower-wage countries and that American wage standards depend upon the maintenance of excessive tariffs. As for the electrical-service industry, where wages are even higher than average for the United States as a whole, an increase in our foreign trade can only serve to increase earnings through the increase in general prosperity which this additional trade will create.

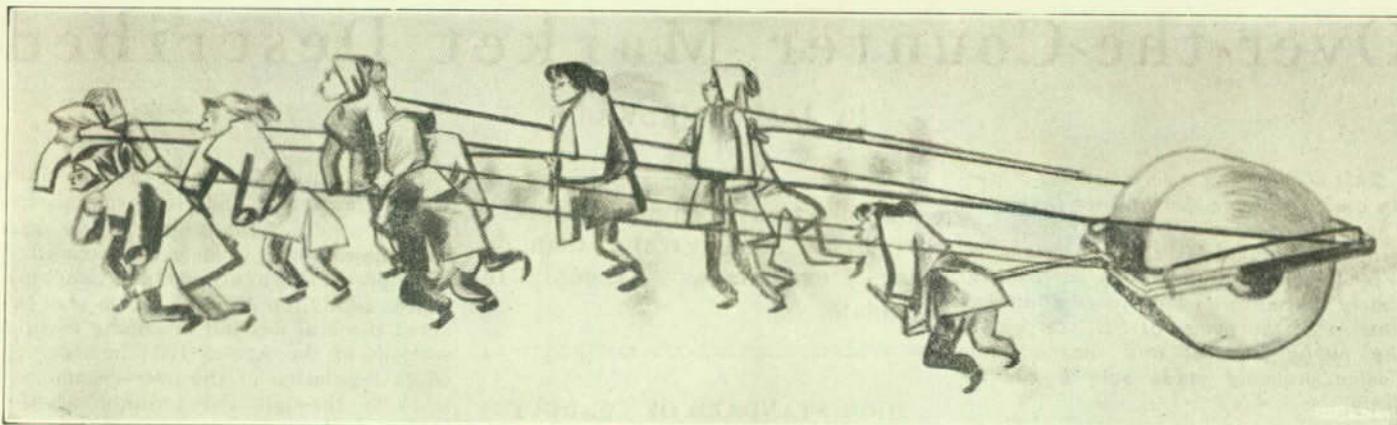
DOES THE TARIFF MAKE HIGH WAGES?

For more than half a century organized labor in the United States has been debating whether high tariffs raise the standard of living of American workmen and whether the tariff is a political question which has no place in the discussion and action taken by a trade union. The trade-agreements program raises these questions again, and just now, with the announcement of the nineteenth and twentieth agreements, with the United Kingdom and Canada, a re-examination of the subject seems particularly appropriate.

Is it not possible that far from hurting the workers or being at best a matter of no concern to them, as some contend, healthy international trade helps American workmen? Those in charge of trade-agreement negotiations say that foreign trade increases the worker's standard of living, that it is a source of much



CO-OPERATIVE LAMP BULB FACTORY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN



SWEAT OF TOIL IN CHINA

direct employment and a factor in maintaining wages and employment in many industries not directly involved in the trade.

In the main, two questions relative to foreign trade and tariffs will be examined, in order to determine just what is the stake of the electrical workers in trade agreements. In the first place, it will be shown that the value of excessively high tariffs has been much exaggerated and that the great majority of our workers derive no benefit whatever from high tariffs. Even those supposedly "protected" often work for wages below those prevailing in non-protected industries, while workers who are engaged in rendering services or in manufacturing goods for export are actually hurt when export markets disappear and general purchasing power declines as a result of high tariffs.

The positive stake of electrical workers in the trade-agreements program will be discussed. We shall see how the decline in building construction activity closely paralleled the decline in our foreign trade just as in previous depressions the trend of foreign trade almost always served as a barometer of general business conditions. By reviving foreign trade the government of the United States now hopes to provide a powerful stimulant to general domestic business. This is the primary significance of the program for electrical workers as for all others. Furthermore, most of the manufacturing branches of the electrical industry have a positive interest in the increase of exports. Consisting, as the industry does, of highly efficient and typically American mass-production shops, the electrical apparatus industry is one of those with a very large interest in the expansion of export markets. Exports of electrical goods in 1937 represented the full-time labor of nearly 20,000 men working a full year and actually influenced the wages and working conditions of a much larger number of men.

WHO ARE THE "PROTECTED" WORKERS?

Protectionists advance the argument that tariffs make high wages and tell American workers that the tariff is responsible for the American standard of living. First of all, let us see just who these workers are who are supposed to

have their wages increased by tariffs. How does a tariff help a carpenter, a lineman, a coal miner, a machinist, a mechanic, an automobile worker, a wheat farmer, a cotton farmer, a railroad conductor or a postal clerk? Obviously, not at all. Out of the 50,000,000 men and women classified by the census as gainfully employed, nine-tenths are engaged in one of the following three types of industry which are not benefited by tariffs.

TARIFFS DO NOT HELP SERVICE TRADES

First, there are the service trades—occupations which must be performed in the locality in which the consumer lives. Linemen and power-house employees, repairmen and mechanics are all good examples of this type of worker. For them, there is no possibility that imported goods will compete or affect wage-levels, since they are primarily engaged in *doing* something rather than in *making* something. Besides those already mentioned, linotypers, domestic workers, retail clerks, stenographers, truck drivers, railroad employees, hotel and restaurant employees are important groups of persons whom the tariff cannot possibly help for similar reasons. Altogether, service workers are a group of about 23,000,000, or half of all those gainfully employed.

TARIFFS DO NOT HELP PRODUCERS OF IMMOVABLE GOODS

The second group of workers beyond the reach of the tariff is composed of those producing goods, but goods of a kind which cannot be moved at all or which can move short distances at best. In some cases, such as the building trades, no explanation is required to show why the goods do not move. Before the days of refrigeration, almost all goods except grains would also have fallen into this class—and even with refrigerated transport available, the bulk of our fresh vegetables, bakery goods and dairy produce still originates not far from the place of consumption. Regardless of whether imports do or do not affect prices of some of these products on the seaboard and near boundary lines, the standard of living of most of such producers has nothing whatever to do with the tariff.

Coal miners are in much the same position for a different reason. With the

cost of transportation what it is, goods which are heavy relative to their value will move only very short distances except by water. For example, the United States imports a small quantity of coal which is almost all consumed around Seattle and around Boston; in the same way we export a small quantity (larger than the quantity imported), chiefly to Canada. Yet no one will contend that conditions in the coal industry, whether good or bad, can be traced to the effect of imports or exports upon price. This group of workers numbers about 13,000,000, or about one-fourth the total. It likewise includes some of the best-organized industries in the entire country, as well as some with the highest earnings.

TARIFFS DO NOT HELP WORKERS IN EXPORT TRADES

The third group of persons whose wages and working conditions are untouched by the tariff is that made up of workers producing goods which the United States exports in large quantity. Since the tariff is a tax on imported goods designed to raise the price not only of the import but also of the competing domestic goods, it is obvious that to have any such effect part of the supply must come from abroad, or must, at least, have come from abroad prior to the imposition of the tariff. If, for example, we were to place a tariff on cotton such as constitutes the bulk of our production, it could have no effect on the price of cotton. We would in no case import cotton of the types grown in this country, and the domestic supply would continue to determine domestic prices. Although this is perhaps the most extreme example which could be chosen, the case is not essentially different from that of many goods for which we actually have tariff rates on the books. The test of protection must, therefore, be whether the tariff affects the price of the commodity in question.

By this test, a great many American agricultural products and manufactured goods are unprotected; among those which come to mind are automobiles, cotton, wheat, apples, lard, bacon, hams, agricultural machinery, radios, most electrical apparatus, office machinery (typewriters, calculating machines, cash registers, etc.), rubber tires, refined petroleum and certain types of lumber. In the manufacture of goods of these and a great

(Continued on page 51)

Over-the-Counter Market Described

By JAMES MELVILLE

This is second in a series on the Securities and Exchange Act and its functions. The first appeared in December under the title "SEC Is Not Merely an Attribute of Wine." This installment is particularly timely inasmuch as the Coster affair has illustrated the power of SEC to protect the public interest and inasmuch as Coster probably made over-the-counter deals.

THE subtle conflict of interest in the business world, as well as the enormity and complexity of that world, have all contributed to lessen our regard for the current era of free competition otherwise known as capitalism. In the securities world the interests of the participants contribute, more than in any other business, a vital deterrent. The men who finger the life strings of the securities markets are capable only of conducting a trade in the principles of good business practice that is inversely proportional to their interest in a particular transaction. Since the passage of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the public sale of stocks and bonds upon the national exchanges has been regulated, and the exchanges themselves have been subject to federal supervision. A great and sincere attempt has been made to protect the investor as well as to facilitate the power of investment through these exchanges. As yet, however, no material advance has been made, from the regulatory viewpoint, of the over-the-counter phase of the securities business.

The amazing factor in the over-the-counter problem is how little informed the public is in the matter. Here is a business the volume of which dwarfs by comparison the activity of the national exchanges. The volume of trading is estimated five, six, even seven, times as great as that on the exchanges; the greater portion of municipal and insurance bonds are traded over-the-counter, and, it is said, a better market may be found for government bonds on the over-the-counter market. Any security may be traded thus, whether it is listed with a national exchange (and thus subject to registration with the SEC) or not. New issues are usually handled by the over-the-counter, since a security must have had a considerable distribution before it is admitted to the national exchanges. Likewise, trading in bulk, where the size of the transaction may have an adverse effect upon its price in the open market, is conducted on the over-the-counter market.

Transactions "behind the scenes" are huge, much greater than on stock exchanges. Attempt to regulate.

HIGH STANDARD OF CONDUCT SOUGHT

Thus we see that the offices of brokers and dealers who effect over-the-counter transactions are the meeting place of an important phase of the security business. The problem that arises is how to insure a high standard in the business practices of the participants in this market. In the past the customer has been at a decided disadvantage, dependent wholly upon the interest of the dealer in the transaction. Further, since the greater portion of houses combine the broker-dealer functions, it has been difficult if not impossible for the customer to expect disinterested advice. Recognizing the importance of the over-the-counter functions, is it possible to regulate this market for the protection of the investor without impairing these functions? The SEC thinks that it is.

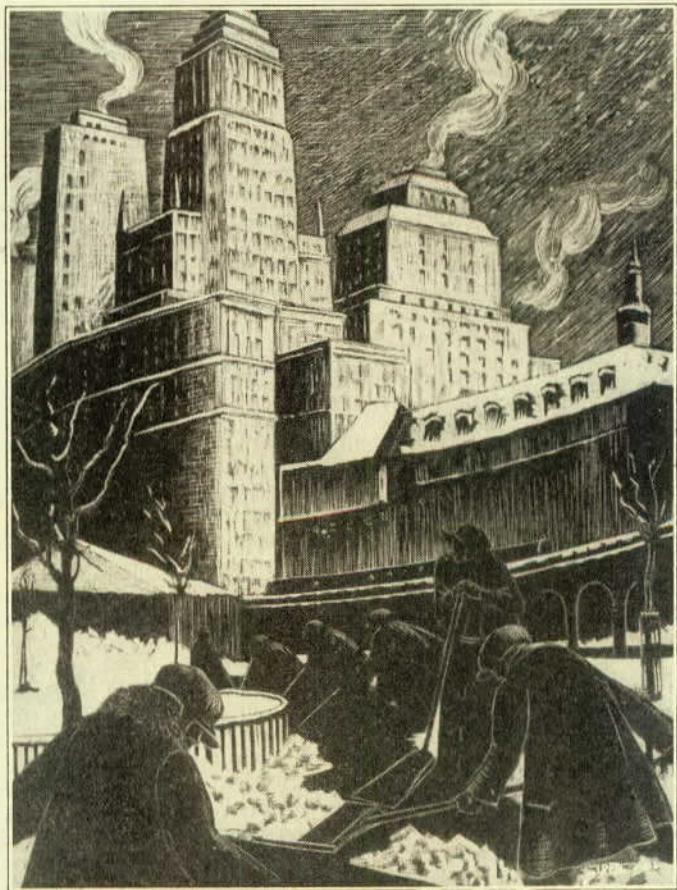
Under Section 11 (e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the commission made a study of the broker, dealer, and over-the-counter problems and submitted a comprehensive analysis to the Congress. Subsequently, on June 25, 1938, was enacted the Maloney bill amending certain sections of the Act of 1934 in order to effect regulation of the over-the-counter markets through the medium of the broker, dealer.

In effect, the Maloney Act, which proposes to secure greater protection for the investor in the over-the-counter markets, to insure a high standard in the business practices of brokers and dealers thus engaged, and to avoid sacrificing the use of this market to those two purposes, has outlined a procedure which this writer believes will prove an effective means to accomplishment of its aims. The law requires the registration with the SEC of any association of brokers or dealers as a National Securities Association or as an Affiliated Securities Association. These associations must file all the data and information relative to their set-up that will enable the commission to provide adequate protection within the letter of the law. There is outlined in the Act certain specifications as to what businesses come within the scope of the commission and certain regulations as to procedure and conduct on the part of these businesses and the SEC in order to effect the aims of the law. It also states that no broker or dealer engaged by either a National or Affiliated Securities Association shall deal in a security, other than on a national exchange, wherein such broker or dealer engages in illegal, misleading or manipulative devices to effect such transaction. The SEC will be required to define such devices, prepare appropriate action where it has been revealed, and by rule and regulation take steps to prevent the further use of such devices.

SEC TO ACT AS POLICEMAN

The procedure which it is the desire of the government to follow under the Maloney Act may be likened to that which has been followed under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Under the 1934 Act, the national exchanges were required to register with the SEC and the rules and regulations of the exchanges were subject to its jurisdiction. Under the Maloney Act, brokers or dealers engaged in a business interstate in character are

(Continued on page 56)



Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art
NEW YORK—CITY OF FABULOUS EDIFICES AND
FABULOUS STOCK DEALS

Oregon Cheat Law Aired in Capital

IT did happen in one state in the Union. It did happen in Oregon. Fascism reared its ugly head. How this all occurred, and its probable effect upon thousands of workers, involving the national Social Security Board, was related at a conference in Washington, D. C., before the board late in December.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor petitioned the Social Security Board to withdraw its support from the Oregon Unemployment Compensation Agency inasmuch as the Initiative Law passed in November put the Oregon Social Security Act far out of line with national policy. The American Federation of Labor was represented by Frank Morrison, secretary, and Joseph Padway, general counsel, and the Oregon State Federation of Labor was represented by G. A. Greene, counsel.

There appeared in Oregon, as well as in California and Washington, a mysterious organization known as "Associated Farmers." This organization had farmers as a front, but the original organization had the financial head of California employing interests of the old unsavory anti-union type. The Oregon law was sponsored by the Associated Farmers. It was entitled on the November ballot "Regulating Picketing and Boycotting by Labor Groups and Organizations." The bill was passed. It virtually abrogates collective bargaining in the state of Oregon. Because it has done this, and has resurrected the old "yellow-dog" contract which has been declared illegal by the United States Congress and by the courts, and because the Act expressly states "all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed," the American Federation of Labor asked the Social Security Board to withdraw its funds from the Oregon Unemployment Compensation Agency before December 31 on the ground that the Oregon Unemployment Compensation Agency was now far out of line with the Social Security Act.

The Social Security Board is charged with the responsibility of passing upon state insurance acts each year in order to see if they are in line with national policy.

COSTLY BLUNDER

Withdrawal of national Social Security Board support would mean that Oregon employers who sponsored the infamous anti-union law would have to tax themselves doubly in order to raise an additional \$600,000 for overhead expenses. The Oregon Unemployment Compensation Agency cannot escape paying unemployment benefits because it has already entered into contracts with workers and has collected sums of money for making these payments as of January 1, 1939.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor believe that the only way that Oregon can escape this denouement is by repealing the Initiative Law

National Social Security Board asked to withdraw funds and support from State Unemployment Compensation Board.

which is destined to fasten fascism upon Oregon.

However, Deputy Attorney General Ralph Campbell and Ross Dunn, of Oregon Unemployment Commission, took a different tack. They virtually told the Social Security Board that the Social Security Board should not pass upon the law but on the results of the law and that the Social Security Board should stay out of the state and let the state use its own discretion. They also said that the governor-elect would be willing to ask the legislature to exempt the Unemployment Compensation Agency from the Initiative Law.

American labor is very bitter against the new Initiative Law. It is preparing to fight the Act to a standstill. There is a question whether the Act is constitutional on technical grounds, inasmuch as it is drawn very loosely and would not fulfill the technical requirements of such a law, but this question will have to wait for future adjudication. The Oregon State Federation of Labor has brought a test case in the lower Oregon courts.

Similar laws failed of passage in California and Washington.

The point of law upon which the issue turns before the Social Security Board reaches to, what is a labor dispute? The national Social Security Act defines labor disputes in broad terms. The Initiative Law of Oregon greatly reduces the confines of this definition and makes a labor dispute virtually whatever an employer wants to call a labor dispute.

SWEEPING EDICT

Unions are virtually put out of business by the following sneak terminology:

"Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any organization, association, or person, legally authorized to act as collective bargaining agent or representative of laboring people, to make any charge, or exaction for initiation fees, dues, fines or other exactions, which will create a fund in excess of the legitimate requirements of such organization, association, or person, in carrying out the lawful purpose of activities of such organization, association, or person. Every such organization, association, and person shall keep accurate books itemizing all receipts and expenditures and the purpose of such expenditures. Any members of any labor organization or association shall be entitled at all reasonable times to inspect the books, records and accounts of such association, or organization, or any agent or representative thereof, and to have an accounting of all money and property thereof."

That members of the Oregon State Federation of Labor were fully aware before the bill passed of its evil intent is indicated by the following analysis made before the November election:

"If this bill became a law it would make true collective bargaining impossible. It would place labor at the mercy of unscrupulous employers. It would reduce the volume of earnings through wages. It would increase unemployment by enabling employers to lengthen hours of labor. In protecting the chiseler, it would injure the fair employer who desires to bargain collectively with his employees and who wants to pay decent wages, for it would place the fair employer in competition with the chiseler and the gypo."

"Adoption of the measure would not bring industrial peace, for a peace that is achieved by enslavement, and by the denial of natural rights, would not be enduring. When the real purpose of the law was discovered, the citizenship of the state would denounce it, and would not support its enforcement. It would change labor relations from negotiations

(Continued on page 41)



What the Supreme Court Really Said

HEREWITH follows the complete text of that section of the U. S. Supreme Court decision involving the contract of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Consolidated Edison Company:

Fourth—The Brotherhood contracts— The findings of the board that the contracts with the Brotherhood and its locals were invalid, and the board's order requiring the companies to desist from giving effect to these contracts, present questions of major importance. We approach them in the light of three cardinal considerations. One is that the Brotherhood and its locals are labor organizations independently established as affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and are not under the control of the employing companies. So far as there was any charge, under Section 8 (2) of the Act, that the employing companies had dominated or interfered with the formation or administration of any labor organization or had contributed financial or other support to it, the charge was dismissed. Another consideration is that the contracts recognize the right of employees to bargain collectively; they recognize the Brotherhood as the collective bargaining agency for the employees who belong to it, and the Brotherhood agrees for itself and its members not to intimidate or coerce employees into membership in the Brotherhood and not to solicit membership on the time or property of the employers. The third consideration is that the contracts contain important provisions with regard to hours, working conditions, wages, sickness, disability, etc., and also provide against strikes or lockouts and for the adjustment and arbitration of labor disputes, thus constituting insurance against the disruption of the service of the companies to interstate or foreign commerce through an outbreak of industrial strife. It is not contended that these provisions are unreasonable or oppressive but on the contrary it was virtually conceded at the bar that they are fair to

Historic decision against National Labor Relations Board reaffirms sanctity of labor contracts.

both the employers and employees. It also appears from the evidence, which was received without objection, that the Brotherhood and its locals comprised over 30,000, or 80 per cent of the companies' employees out of 38,000 eligibles for membership.

REBUKES BOARD

The Brotherhood and its locals contend that they were indispensable parties and that in the absence of legal notice to them or their appearance, the board had no authority to invalidate the contracts. The board contests this position, invoking our decision in *National Labor Relations Board v. Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines*, 303 U. S. 261. That case, however, is not apposite, as there no question of contract between employer and employee was involved. The board had found upon evidence that the employer had created and fostered the labor organization in question and dominated its administration in violation of Section 8 (2). The statement that the "association" so formed and controlled was not entitled to notice and hearing was made in that relation. *Id.*, pp. 262, 270, 271. It has no application to independent labor unions such as those before us. We think that the Brotherhood and its locals having valuable and beneficial interests in the contracts were entitled to notice and hearing before they could be set aside. *Russell v. Clark's Executors*, 7 Cranch 69, 96; *Mallow v. Hinde*, 12 Wheat. 193, 198; *Minnesota v. Northern Securities Co.*, 184 U. S. 199, 235; *Garzot v. de Rubio*, 209 U. S. 283, 297; *General Investment Co. v. Lake Shore Railway Co.*, 260 U. S. 261, 285. The rule, which was applied in the cases cited to suits in equity, is not of a

technical character but rests upon the plainest principle of justice, equally applicable here. See *Mallow v. Hinde*, *supra*.

The board urges that the National Labor Relations Act does not contain any provision requiring these unions to be made parties; that Section 10 (b) authorizes the board to serve a complaint only upon persons charged with unfair labor practices and that only employers can be so charged. In that view, the question would at once arise whether the Act could be construed as authorizing the board to invalidate the contracts of independent labor unions not before it and also as to the validity of the Act if so construed. But the board contends that the Brotherhood had notice, referring to the service of a copy of the complaint and notice of hearing upon a local union of the Brotherhood on May 12, 1937, and of an amended notice of hearing on May 25, 1937. Petitioners rejoin that the service was not upon a local whose rights were affected but upon one whose members were not employees of the companies' system. The board says, however, that the Brotherhood, and the locals which were involved, had actual notice and hence were entitled to intervene (Sec. 10 (b)) and chose not to do so. But neither the original complaint—which antedated the contracts—nor the subsequent amendments contained any mention of them and the Brotherhood and its locals were not put upon notice that the validity of the contracts were under attack. The board contends that the complaint challenged the legality of the companies' "relations" with the Brotherhood. But what was thus challenged cannot be regarded as going beyond the particular practices of the employers and the discharges which the complaint described. In these circumstances it cannot be said that the unions were under a duty to intervene before the board in order to safeguard their interests.

The board urges further that the unions have availed themselves of the opportunity to petition for review of the board's order in the Court of Appeals, and that due process does not require an opportunity to be heard before judgment, if defenses may be presented upon appeal. *York v. Texas*, 137 U. S. 15, 20, 21; *American Security Company v. Baldwin*, 287 U. S. 156, 168; *Moore Ice Cream Company v. Rose*, 289 U. S. 373, 384. But this rule assumes that the appellate review does afford opportunity to present all available defenses including lack of proper notice to justify the judgment or order complained of. *Id.*

BOARD'S ARGUMENT EMPTY

Apart from this question of notice to the unions, both the companies and the unions contend that upon the case made before the board it had no authority to invalidate the contracts. Both insist that



SUPREME COURT BUILDING
Where historic decision was delivered.

(Continued on page 49)

Points of Law Won in Famous Case

An Interview with Isaac Lobe Straus, General Counsel, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

A REPRESENTATIVE of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL found Isaac Lobe Straus, general counsel of the Brotherhood, in his office in the Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Straus is a distinguished looking constitutional lawyer, former attorney general of the state of Maryland. The representative said: "Mr. Straus, nearly every thoughtful person knows that the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Consolidated Edison case is one of far-reaching importance, but few laymen know just what are the important points of law involved, or the issues adjudicated. Will you, therefore, answer a few questions especially concerning the Brotherhood's case for the Brotherhood's magazine?" Mr. Straus assented.

"First, Mr. Straus, what does the decision determine as to the validity of contracts?"

"The decision has two vital results. First, it is of utmost importance to all employers and independent labor organizations in that contracts between them are effectively protected from abrogation or impairment by the board. Second, the Supreme Court held that the Brotherhood and its locals, whose contracts the order of the board invalidated, were indispensable parties to the proceedings before the board and that, as they were not made parties and did not have legal notice of the proceedings, and did not appear voluntarily, the board had no right to destroy or impair their contracts with their employers."

"Does the decision have any bearing on the popular view that the board has been partial to the C. I. O.?"

"If it be true, as has been widely asserted, that the National Labor Relations Board has been favoring the C. I. O. in its decisions, the recent decision of the Supreme Court will seriously check the C. I. O. in its efforts."

"May the Brotherhood consider the decision a victory?"

"A sweeping one in all respects. The Supreme Court, by the full concurrence of six of the eight Justices who heard and participated in the decision of the case, expressly sustained the essential points numbered I, II and III of the main brief for the Brotherhood and local unions, and also all of the supplemental points, numbered I, II, III and IV in their reply brief."

"Mr. Straus, what were the three points in the main brief?"

"One: Petitioners were indispensable parties to the proceedings before the trial examiner and the board, and were entitled to legal notice thereof, in view of the invalidation of their contracts by the

Analysis of Supreme Court Decision in light of constitutional law made by lawyer who placed the case for the Brotherhood and its locals before U. S. Supreme Court.

board's final order. But the petitioners did not receive legal notice of the proceedings, nor were they made parties to the proceedings, or notified or cited as parties interested therein.

"Two: Neither the attempted service

tracts, when neither the validity of the contracts, nor representation, was in issue, or embraced, in the charge, the complaint or amended complaint, or raised at the hearings or at any other time before the board's final order, and the board itself dismissed so much of the complaint as involved company domination or support contrary to Section 8 (2) of the Act."

"Now, Mr. Straus, what were the supplemental points in the reply brief, to which you refer?"

"One: The National Labor Relations Board misconceives the factual situation before this court in that the board assumes, without any justification in the record for such assumption, that petitioners were given actual notice and had actual knowledge of proceedings *contemplating the destruction of petitioner's property and contract rights.*

"Two: The board's averment that petitioners do not assert that any prejudice resulted to them from the fact that they were not joined as parties is palpably erroneous.

"Three: The authorities cited by the board in support of its contention that petitioners were not indispensable parties to the proceedings which resulted in the order annulling petitioners' contracts involved different situations from that in the instant case, and are not in point.

"Four: The argument of the board that the Act 'forbade,' 'prohibited' and made 'impossible' the joinder of petitioners as parties to proceedings resulting in the order destroying their property does not find support in the provisions of the Act. Such construction would make the Act, as applied herein, unconstitutional, and the order of the board null and void as in conflict with the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution."

Referring to the court's upholding the Brotherhood contracts, Mr. Straus said:

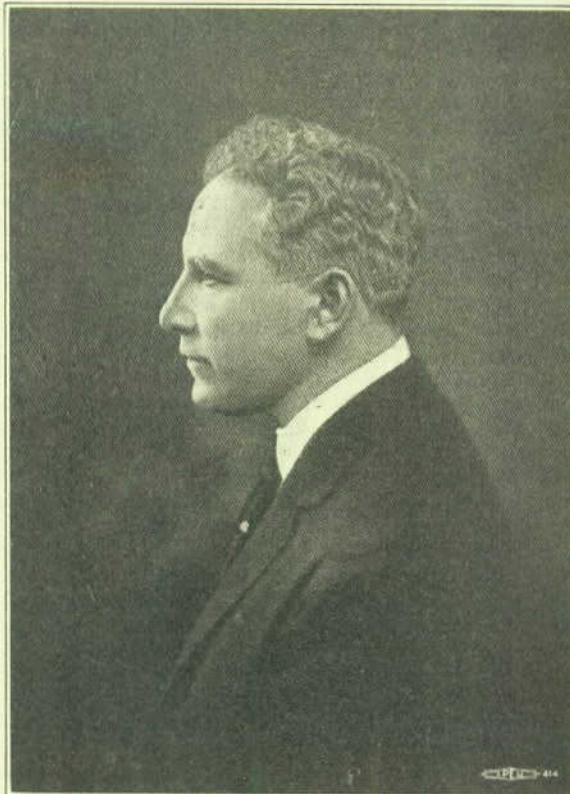
"In that part of the opinion rendered by Chief Justice Hughes for the court relating to the Brotherhood contracts, six of the eight members of the court were entirely unanimous.

"The opening paragraph of the separate opinion of Mr. Justice Butler, in which Mr. Justice McReynolds concurred, stated:

"I agree with the court's decision that the board was without authority to require employers to cease and desist from giving effect to the contracts referred to in subdivision (f) of the first paragraph of the order. And I am of the opinion the entire order should be set aside."

Discussing the findings of the board that the contracts were invalid and the

(Continued on page 46)



ISAAC LOBE STRAUS

General Counsel, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

upon petitioners of the notice of May 12, nor that of the amended notice of May 25, 1937, was a valid service of notice or process or compliance with Section 11 (4) of the Act, or Article V of the board's rules, or with the constitutional requirements of due process of law. And after the amendments of June 14, 1937, by which amendments these petitioners were, for the first time, made the subject of charges in the complaint within the National Labor Relations Act, there was absolutely no pretense of an attempt in any form to give notice to these petitioners, or any of them, of any change in the complaint against them.

"Three: Petitioners were denied due process of law by Section 1 (f) and (g) of the board's order, abrogating their con-

Shame—Naked Wires Are Dangerous

By SMITH SMITHSON, Engineer

MANY years ago, there was started a set of brief and broad wiring rules, quite in accord with the "Principles—only" dictum recently announced, not only as sound but as an invention or rather "revelation" of their own, by that interesting and resourceful group of the electrical industry who also love to insist that there shall be no rules except following the collection of complete factual data (the collection of which by disinterested, capable, well-financed agencies, this industry group most effectively opposes). Meantime, this group would have electrical wiring go ruleless, and wires go naked. Lest such odd attitudes should be considered "Janus-like," we should hasten to say that of course this industry group vigorously claims credit rather than blame for thus seeing *both* sides of a question, for thus blowing both hot and cold with the same breath—all of course according to whose ox is gored.

But to return from such generalized consideration let us dissect a bit of this ancient history of the pioneer set of wiring rules which was of the honorable character of "Principles—only," and which talked, right out and right from the start, modestly but firmly of naked wires. Naked wires were of course not mentioned as some new discovery, nor was it prophesied that they would later be discovered, by, or revealed to, a utility group. Naked wires were then characterized as a really reprehensible—a satanic—device in wiring, which would assuredly defraud and injure the public.

So, delving deep into that history of English wiring rules and practice, of which our youthful generation of world-savers among utility engineers (engineers, too often, only in Pickwickian sense) and their willing or compelled slaves have, as we shall see, skimmed only the surface, and even that only in some back-eddies where they found some unanalyzed froth collected upon the face of these truly deep waters, we find and "tell the world" some additional few things—some more "naked truth," in addition to some truths about naked or bare wires previously evolved and printed in these open columns of this truth-telling and fearless JOURNAL by some other members of our enterprising, fearless, truthful Smithson family of revered memory—and fortunately of correct and unforgettable memory.

Well, in England they did in fact start their rule-making with broad law—with basic, fundamental "principles." In the United States we followed at first the more practical or so-called American way of wiring, only practical details—not so much broad principles—into our first rules. In recent years, for better or for worse, we are turning to this basic (old English) principle of writing our regulations, too, under the aegis of law. Some hate to see us do it even now. But when we—the public, the Smithsons—see hot

Myth of English tolerance for bare neutral given a bad drubbing.

and cold being blown by the same breath, we—the dear, deceived public—will take the hot or the cold as *we* find it best for us, and we will "write it down." And we now see—blandishments of the past all aside—that naked wires, bare wires, bare neutrals, covered neutrals and all that ilk—by whatever fancy or fanciful name called and however rapid the change from name to name, in order to fool us—"the dear public"—are not *new*; in fact are *old* as wiring itself, but, much more important, are not *good*—are *bad* "enough and to spare."

Walter Lippmann, not always right, but still capable at times of uttering very plain truths, said (New York Herald) only last December 6: "Science, let us remember, does not advance by collecting information and then hoping that if enough facts are laid side by side, valuable truths will automatically be generated." This is, of course, true enough. Facts laid side by side would convince anyone when advocates of bare neutral insist that bare neutrals or covered neutrals are all right, in fact are God's gift to man. Because someone (this group) has cried, "Wolf, wolf!" so long ("no rules without factual data"), this group does not even recognize a real wolf when this wolf appears (plenty of factual data to lead all sane men to oppose recognition of bare or covered neutrals in *any* degree—even the camel's mere nose in the tent becomes dangerous when madmen would use this as an argument that it must then be right to put the whole camel into the tent and wrong to keep him out. And this nose trick is a present utility argument for getting our code to allow putting naked neutrals all over our homes because such neutrals, under past pressures of utility men and insufficient resistance of other men, have poked their acute nose into the code wiring "tent." Sane men are beginning to decide that we must remove the nose, rather than let the camel in).

Walter Lippmann goes on to elucidate: "In general the *successful* investigator starts with a fairly good idea of what he is looking for" (that is, he does not permit a bad wiring practice to go into the code and stay there, until by collection of an overwhelming bunch of disastrous facts he can *prove* to an unwilling utility group that it *is* bad practice). Letting the code go wrong until many fires, fatalities, failures of service occur is not the way "successful" investigators proceed. None of us Smithsons have our investigations made by that dangerous process.

WHAT DID ENGLISH RULES SAY?

In 1882 and 1888 England passed the "Electric Lighting Acts for Securing the Safety of the public, etc." Actual regulations were passed under these Acts—not merely "economic pressure" rules (of fire underwriters) whose pressure tends to soften when financially powerful utility groups say, "Remove this *little* underwriter pressure, or else." But there English rules were *legal* minimum requirements. Those were "good old rules"—good high principles, too. But if anyone, like utilities, wants to say, "Those English rules were good ones and we think you Americans should follow them," it will be wise to look these English rules over to see if they said what the utility men say they said. So, let us see what these "good old English rules" *really* said. We find, for instance, they said that voltage drop in conductors within a building *must not* be greater than two volts. And we in this land of great opportunities and of great utilities are only just beginning to put such rules into effect. Why now? Because utilities which long opposed such a rule in this country as making wiring too costly, now withdraw such objection so that their revenues may not be so thoroughly held down as they long have been, by utility inattention to customer voltage drop in good America. Then, for another instance of good old rules and good high principles (but not accepted by our utilities) there was that fine one—old Rule 36 (which sounds almost as sweet as "Old Hundred" to our public which wants and deserves safety). This rule read, "The undertakers (an old but prophetic word for utilities which undertakes to *serve current*) shall be responsible for all electric lines, fittings, and apparatus belonging to them, or under their control, which may be upon a consumer's premises being maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy." This law may be "common law," though not written law, in America, but how nice it would be to take those who want the National Electrical Code to be a "code of principles" at their word and write this good (perfectly legal) principle right *into our code*. More of these English "principle" type rules could be quoted. And there were penalties written into the rules, too, for violating these "principles." But let us pass by most of these good old principles and stop only at their good old rule on naked wires.

We pause to merely mention good old English Rule 39, which demanded protection of every interior wire so "as to prevent the possibility of electrical discharge to any adjacent metallic substance." What a good old principle that was! We pause also to mention that (for safety) wires were not to be run "out of sight," if this was avoidable.

(Continued on page 52)

President Tracy's Visit with Panama Locals

By A. M. HORLE, Chairman, Executive Board, L. U. No. 677

President Dan W. Tracy is on his way home from Lima, Peru, Pan-American Conference. He sailed December 28. On his way to Lima he was greeted at Cristobal by a large delegation of members.

WEDNESDAY, November 30, was a gala day for the members of Local Unions Nos. 397 and 677, located in the Canal Zone and a mere nine degrees north of the equator, or about 600 miles. Local No. 397 is on the Pacific side and Local No. 677 is on the Atlantic side, a distance of 50 miles between. The reason for the great joy and happiness prevailing on that day was that President Dan W. Tracy would arrive on the Grace liner "Santa Clara" en route to the Eighth Pan-American Conference to be held in Lima, Peru. Of course, all of you know that Brother Tracy had been selected by President Roosevelt to represent the American Federation of Labor at this conference.

The "Santa Clara," decorated with flying flags, arrived at the dock in Cristobal, Canal Zone, at seven o'clock in the morning. There to greet President Tracy were members from both locals. Those from Local No. 677 were President J. H. Ward, Vice President W. C. Smith, Secretary R. Otto, Financial Secretary A. R. Lane, Treasurer D. C. Dickinson, Executive Board Members W. L. Roberts, J. Larson and A. M. Horle, chairman of the board and second vice president of the Canal Zone Central Labor Union. From Local No. 397 were President E. Schnake, Secretary W. P. Quinn and C. F. Van Steenburg, member of the executive board. The reception party was in charge of Brother A. C. McGraner, of Local No. 397, a personal friend of President Tracy, with whom Brother McGraner had been in constant contact before and after President Tracy left Washington. Mrs. Tracy's welfare was taken care of by Mrs. A. C. McGraner, who is president of the Canal Zone Women's League.

President Tracy captivated each individual of the party by his congenial, frank personality, causing all to feel at home with him. After having had breakfast aboard the ship, the members held an informal chat with Brother Tracy, after which he was taken on a tour of inspection by Brothers Ward, McGraner and Horle. From the docks at Cristobal the party motored the seven miles to the Gatun Locks. There the other members of the party were met who had made arrangements for Brother Tracy to visit the control house and operating tunnels.

The control house is the operating center for the Gatun Locks and all the operators are members of Local No. 677, the equipment being electrically controlled throughout. Here Brother Tracy was welcomed by Mr. H. M. Thomas, superintendent, who gave carte blanche permission to visit wherever the party wanted to go and who also provided a

On way to Peru, head of I. B. E. W. sojourns with thriving locals along the great Panama Canal.

rail motor car for a tour of Gatun Dam. The operating board in the control house fascinated Brother Tracy. The board is about 60 feet long, six feet wide and three feet high, on which is set in detailed miniature the complete layout of the Gatun Locks. Two strips of beautiful blue-grey marble about 10 inches wide and the full length of the board represent the water stretch of the east and west chambers. Chain fenders and gates in miniature, valve position indicators, a myriad of other indicators show tide levels, lake levels, the rise and fall of water in the chambers, and there are brass handles and indicating red and green lights galore. All of these and more were amazing to President Tracy, even after the brief but thorough description given by Brother Naylor, chief operator. On operating duty were Brothers Mueller and Axtell, who were cordially greeted and received by President Tracy. Brother Lane escorted the party to the operating tunnels where, below the lock's level, are located all the machinery that operates the massive gates and valves.

From the locks Brother Tracy was taken by motor car to the hydro-electric generating station located at the Gatun Lake Spillway. Here were met Mr. H. M. Lockwood, supervisor, and Brothers Knoop (chief operator), Furr and Mauldin, operators on watch; Brother Snow,

station wireman, and Brother Henry Pilot, station machinist, a member of Lodge No. 699. After traversing the entire dam the party returned to the locks. Brother Tracy met many other members of Local No. 677 as well as members of other craft unions, and he was elated when informed that the complete force of employees on the locks was 99 99/100 union pure.

Time was an important factor as the escort had promised the members of Local No. 397 that President Tracy would be placed on the Panama Railroad special motor car scheduled to leave at two o'clock for the Pacific side with the conference party. As the time was now noon, a hurried trip was made to the military and naval air stations. En route a stop was made at the new houses being erected at Gatun so that President Tracy could meet Brothers Gibbons, Wirtz and the Ebdon Brothers. A stop was also made at the Cristobal marine electrical shop to greet Brothers Bullock (foreman), Kelly, Corbett, Days and Keepers. To greet their International President in person on the job informally was a happening to be preserved in memory.

Although the places themselves were not entered and toured, President Tracy had an excellent view of Fort Randolph, Coco Solo Submarine Base, the Fleet Air Base and the Army's France Field. The hugeness of the layout, all of the above bases being contiguous with each other, impressed President Tracy, and more than ordinarily so when he was informed that a large number of aliens, subjects of England from the West India Islands,

(Continued on page 49)



Left to right: John H. Ward, president, L. U. No. 677; Albert M. Horle, chairman, executive board, L. U. No. 677; Dan W. Tracy, international president; Arthur C. McGraner, executive board member, L. U. No. 397.

San Francisco Sets Up Apprentice Standards

Charles J. Foehn, Business Manager, L. U. No. 6, San Francisco, refers to the apprentice standards established by joint agreement in the Bay district.

ORGANIZATION

The San Francisco Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Electrical Contracting Trade, hereinafter referred to as the apprenticeship committee, shall be understood to mean a committee of seven members, three of whom shall be employers and members of the San Francisco Electrical Contractors' Association, Inc., three of whom shall be journeymen employees or their representatives, who are in good standing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 6 (I. B. E. W. No. 6), and one member appointed by the superintendent of schools of San Francisco, and approved by the San Francisco Board of Education, who shall act without vote. It shall submit its apprenticeship standards and any revisions made to the California state committee for approval; in the same way it shall make semi-annual reports to the state committee showing the number of apprentices indentured, number discontinued, and causes for such discontinuance.

Members of the apprenticeship committee shall be selected by the group they represent. The term of office shall be for three years, the term of one contractor and one journeyman to expire each year, vacancies to be filled in the same manner through which the original appointments were made.

These standards for the training of apprentices in the electrical wiring trade for the city and/or county of San Francisco have been prepared by the San Francisco Electrical Contractors' Association, Inc., and the I. B. E. W. No. 6.

I. It Shall Be the Duty of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee:

- To offer constructive suggestions for the improvement of training on the job and endeavor to have these suggestions applied.

- To work out rules and regulations for the control of apprentices in the electrical wiring trade and assist in their enforcement.

- To see that each apprentice is correctly indentured according to the provisions of the standards, and that indentured apprentices are registered and a record kept of progress made.

High standards for journeymen, with prescribed procedure, and protection for apprentices, with established pay.

4. To act in an advisory capacity to those charged with providing related instruction to apprentices.

5. To hear and decide on all complaints having to do with labor standards of apprenticeship.

6. To keep records up-to-date showing the progress of each apprentice, the number of apprentices indentured, number discontinued, and causes for discontinuance.

7. To secure the necessary amount of publicity to develop the active interest and support of the general public in the apprenticeship program.

8. To make an annual report of the activities of the apprenticeship committee and the progress of the apprentice training program within this field.

9. To submit a copy of the standards to the state supervisor of trade and industrial education, State Department of Public Instruction; a copy to the State Department of Industrial Relations; and a copy to the director of vocational education.

II. School Advisory Functions:

When signed by the proper officials this section shall authorize the joint apprenticeship committee to act in an advisory capacity to the schools on the following items:

- To act as consultants when consideration is being given to providing the related instruction to apprentices.

2. To suggest tests that shall measure the student's progress in manipulative skill and technical knowledge.

3. To suggest improvements and expansions in the related school instruction.

4. To request the establishment of classes for apprentices in the electrical wiring trade.

5. To suggest suitable candidates whose qualifications they have investigated for teaching positions.

III. Rules and Regulations:

1. Definition of Apprentice—

An electrical apprentice is a person who begins his apprenticeship between the ages of 16 and 21, and (a) who, as his principal occupation is engaged in learning and assisting in the trade of electrical work, and (b) who has entered into a written agreement with an employer, an association of employers, an organization of employees, or other responsible agency, which agreement provides for at least 8,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person, and for his participation in an approved program of training in skills and related technical and general subjects for at least 576 hours.

2. Term of Apprenticeship:

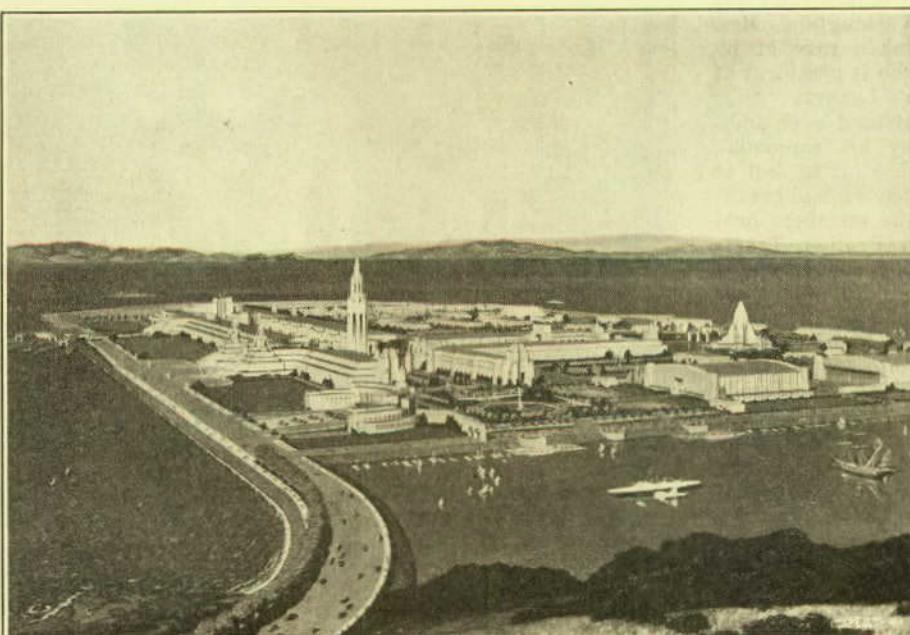
The term of apprenticeship shall be no fewer than four calendar years; 8,000 working hours and related instruction is the minimum requirement. However, if for reasons outside the control of any of the parties hereto, the required minimum of hours cannot be consummated in the specified number of years, then the joint apprenticeship committee is authorized to make such arrangements as it deems equitable under such circumstances.

The hours spent in related school work shall be counted as part of the total hours of the apprenticeship period. Such school hours shall not be paid for by the employer.

3. Qualifications for Apprenticeship Applicants:

Applicants for an electrical apprenticeship, not heretofore connected with the trade, must have reached the age of 16 and not over 21. Applicants must have had a high school education or the equivalent. The apprentice committee shall give special consideration to applicants having

(Continued on page 47)



SAN FRANCISCO'S CITY WITHIN A CITY—THE FAIR

A Member Views Apprenticeship Training

By R. N. MARGINOT, L. U. No. 103, Boston

ORGANIZED industry has an enduring reputation for fine quality workmanship in all industrial processes. Today, as always, the claims of trade unions for supremacy in this field are based upon the skill of our workers. To safeguard that tradition of craftsmanship, to insure that the training of future artisans shall be honest and thorough, to preserve the fine skills of the mechanical trades, and to guarantee to young citizens entering these industries the opportunity to acquire the complete skill of the craftsmen, is an inherited obligation of industrial trade unionism.

The last Congress of the United States has been most liberal in providing educational assistance to the various trades for

How one large city handles its apprentices to the electrical trade.

journeymen retraining schedules and true apprenticeship training. Some 14 millions of dollars have been allocated to the states, part of which is available to the skilled trades for their training programs.

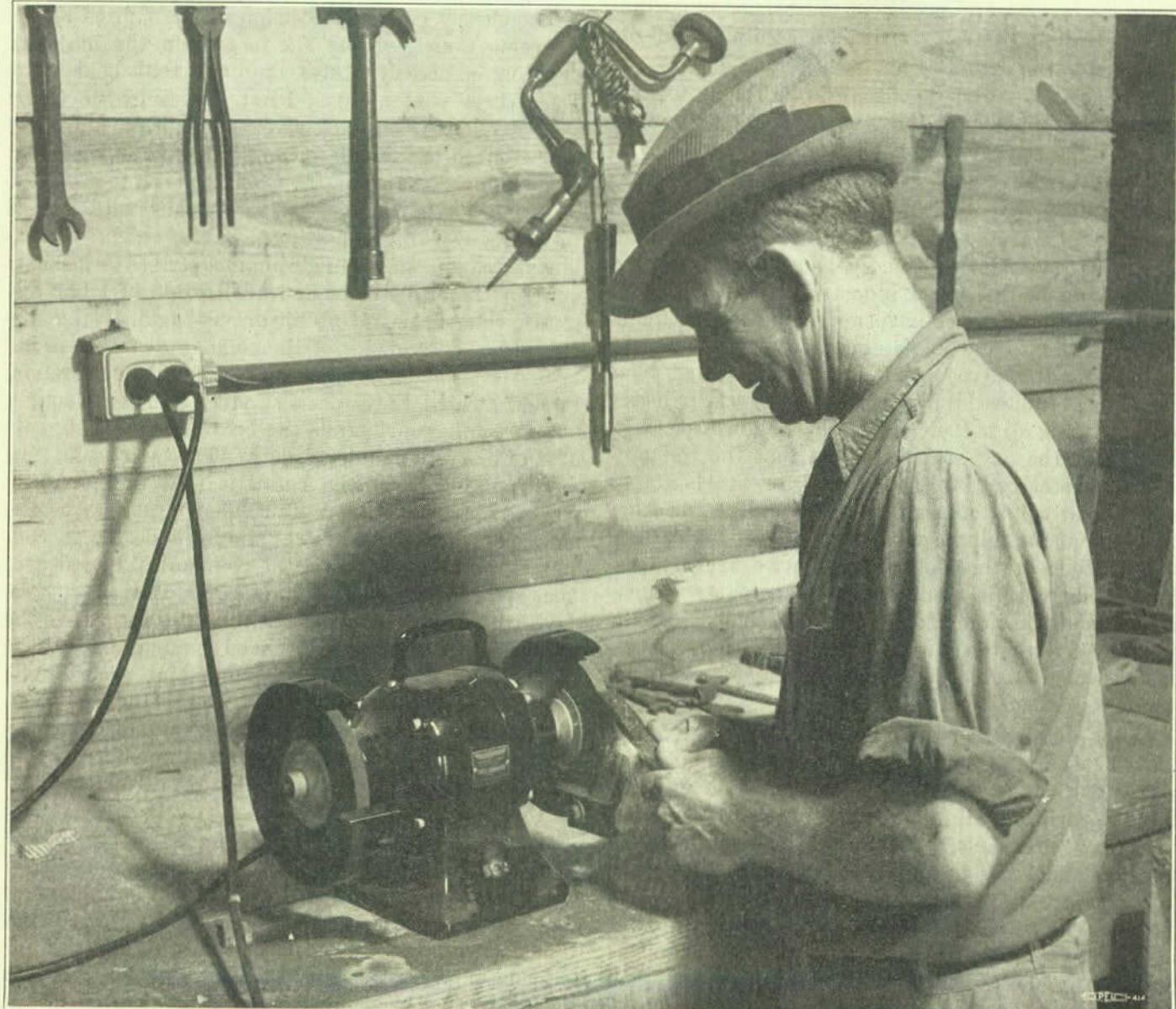
Just how many trades within the states will take advantage of this educational opportunity for trade advancement is problematical. In many of the metropolitan centers, however, a definite set-up

has been inaugurated. Information on procedure may be obtained from the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training, Department of Labor, Washington, or your state commissioner of education.

The committee has no program of high pressure for apprentice placements, or no arbitrary regulations to impose upon industry or labor. It recognizes that apprenticeship must develop from the trade-out, as the particular needs of the craft warrant, and against the background of mutual employer and employee relationships.

Exploration of recent years in the field of apprentice training has demonstrated that it is feasible to spread the burden of

(Continued on page 51)



Courtesy REA

ELECTRICITY MUST BE PROPERLY "CHANNELLED" IF IT IS TO GIVE SAFE AND EFFICIENT SERVICE

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

I.P.F.U. 414

Volume XXXVIII Washington, D. C., January, 1939

No. 1

Electrical Industry Integrated At this time of taking inventory, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL suggests that an industry inventory be taken. The electrical industry is one of the largest, and surely one of the most important in the United States. It utilizes capital in all its branches to the extent of about 20 billion dollars. It deserves the name of "modern" in so far as technological attainments go. It has made vast contributions to industrial science, and it has served the nation, on the whole, with sound results.

But this is not an integrated industry. It is an assembly of warring parts in so far as sound policies go. It is true on the positive side, however, that forces are moving in this great industry toward a greater unity, but these forces have not found a focal point for operation. We do not need to stress here the reasons for this division. It is safe to say that some of the most influential members of this great industry are not living up to their opportunities for leadership. They take the anti-social attitude that the industry is their oyster to be opened at will for pearls and to be closed at will to subsistence opportunities for other members of the industry. We have never understood this attitude or this policy because we are firm believers that greater co-operation and greater returns can be made, not only to the smaller members of the industry but to the larger, and in addition, the industry would be able to make a still greater contribution to American life.

At the threshold of the New Year, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, therefore, proposes that a committee without power be set up, inclusive of utilities, manufacturing in all its principal branches, construction, raw materials, jobbers and wholesalers, inspectors and labor to discuss industry problems and to formulate ways and means by which clashes of interests can be mitigated and by which also a greater basis of co-operation can be laid. Such a committee could do wonders toward barring old policies and old attitudes and toward erecting new ways to make the industry serve a great industrial country.

I. B. E. W. and N. L. R. B. When the National Labor Relations Board invalidated the contract between the International Brotherhood

of Electrical Workers and the Consolidated Edison Companies of New York, the Brotherhood bought space in the principal New York newspapers and stated its case to the public. In that statement the Brotherhood stressed three principal contentions: First, that the contract was entered into in good faith by the union and the utility, and both the union and the utility considered the contract valid; second, that the consumers of electricity in New York City had a stake in this case (at that time we quoted the President of the United States as saying: "It is equally unbelievable that strikes against public agencies, whose uninterrupted operation is necessary, should be permitted."); third, that the labor board was embarking upon a policy which, if successful, could do nothing but bring industrial chaos not only to New York City but to the entire nation.

The closely reasoned decision of the United States Supreme Court, voting six to two in the majority decision, expressly states opinions that bear upon these three contentions. First, the Supreme Court says explicitly "the act gives no express authority to the board to invalidate contracts with independent labor unions." Second, the Court goes on to say, "the contracts contain important provisions with regard to hours, working conditions, wages, sickness, disability, etc., and also provide against strikes or lockouts and for the adjustment and arbitration of labor disputes, thus constituting insurance against the disruption of the service of the companies to interstate or foreign commerce through an outbreak of industrial strife." Third, the Supreme Court's decision throughout certainly reprimands the board for enlarging its area of discretion under the law. The Court said, "the main contention of the board is that the contracts were the fruit of the unfair labor practices of the employers; that they were 'simply a device to consummate and perpetuate' the companies' illegal conduct and constituted its culmination. But, as we have said, this conclusion is entirely too broad to be sustained. If the board intended to make that charge it should have amended its complaint accordingly, given notice to the Brotherhood, and introduced proof to sustain the charge. Instead it is left as a matter of mere conjecture to what extent membership in the Brotherhood was induced by any illegal conduct on the part of the employers."

As Isaac Lobe Straus points out in his analysis of the decision in this issue, the Supreme Court has now imposed constitutional limits upon the National Labor Relations Board. It has been the contention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that the board has been lawless in its application of the Wagner Act, has followed what its own biased policy

dictated at its own discretion, and not the law. We believe that the Supreme Court has sustained in its entirety the Brotherhood's contentions.

Friends of the National Labor Relations Board are now seeking to de-limit the importance of this decision. They are also saying that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has thrown itself upon the mercy of the Court rather than upon this agency. They decry this policy on the grounds that the Court has never been a friend of Labor. The N. L. R. B. has often boasted recently, however, about the decisions it has received from this same Supreme Court prior to this epochal decision.

Snub for Adolf The success of Adolf Hitler's diplomacy, his "pushes" on neighboring states, have been dependent in large part in first weakening that state by propaganda, creating divisions and dissension. Even England is now a divided nation, due to the espousal of the German cause by Neville Chamberlain.

Gratifying, therefore, is it in the extreme that the United States of America appears to be set in a solid front against totalitarianism and, in particular, against Hitler. National unity is of paramount importance at this time. So important is it that one may assert that labor may look with suspicion upon anyone who seeks to divide the nation by this or that culpable method. The goal of democracy is clear enough, stable enough and remunerative enough to unite a people that has known its benefit over a period of a century and a half.

Social Security To the Fore More than enthusiastic interest by workers throughout the United States is manifested everywhere for social security. It appears certain that no hostile politician or industrialist will dare to make a frontal attack upon old-age pensions or job insurance. However, it appears there may be some danger that a flank attack will be made upon job insurance during the meetings of state legislatures this month and later. It should be pointed out to American workers that unemployment compensation, when based upon weekly earnings is more just to the worker than when based upon a calendar year. The longer unit of measurement would certainly include for many workers prolonged periods of unemployment and would not approach the standard of pay achieved by the worker on the basis of weekly returns. It has been announced in some quarters that certain employers are anxious to change the base from the weekly to the yearly standard. American workers can do well to understand that their self-interest lies in the protection of the standard of measurement from which benefits are derived and they should not lightly toss away the present standard for one that may not be so good, even though eloquence is employed to get them to change their minds.

Piercing the Hypocrite's Front

The reply of the United States Department of State to Adolf Hitler appears to record the only setback in the diplomacy of Germany in the last two years. If one examines the reply of the Acting Secretary of State, he will see that Mr. Welles pierced the hypocritical front of German diplomacy quite artfully. Mr. Welles simply spoke the truth. Here may be a formula for handling Germany. Hitler has forced upon many defeated opponents his pontifical front. He has erected fiction behind which to hide his nefarious schemes and his cruel and inhuman practices. This front, once pierced and broken, Mr. Hitler finds little to say in reply to truthful accusations.

Youth

Twenty-one per cent of ten million unemployed in the United States are between the ages of 15 and 24. This means that there are hundreds of thousands of young people who have never had a job and who have fragile hope of getting one. A recent tour of the country made by trained investigators interested in youth discloses that this jobless state of the young is producing strange psychological reactions. Some of the youth are taking the position that they do not get jobs because the unions keep them out of the jobs. As a result, there is strong resentment against unions. This, of course, is an aberration dictated by dire economic circumstances, but it is a reality no less. Unemployment is not created by unions, and the most vital solutions of the unemployment problem have been offered and worked for by labor. Yet unions are receiving the censure of the jobless young men and women for their unfortunate state. This is not a wholesome condition. It is upon this great idea of youthful energy that Hitler built his movement. What organized labor can do to solve this psychological snarl is not clear, but the problem must first be seen in all its grim aspects.

As to the position that "the people always mean well," that they always mean to say and do what they believe to be right and just—it may be popular, but it cannot be true. The word "people" applies to all the individual inhabitants of a country. . . . That portion of them who individually mean well never was, nor until the millennium will be, considerable. Pure democracy, like pure rum, easily produces intoxication and with it a thousand pranks and fooleries.

I do not expect mankind will, before the millennium, be what they ought to be; and therefore, in my opinion, every political theory which does not regard them as being what they are, will prove abortive.

Yet I wish to see all unjust and unnecessary discriminations everywhere abolished, and that the time may come when all our inhabitants of every color and discrimination shall be free and equal partakers of our political liberties.—John Jay.



Woman's Work



I.P.E.U. 414

THE OPEN-EYED CONSUMER

By A WORKER'S WIFE

SCHOOL days are never over for the person who wants to learn. Witness the way electrical workers turn out for night classes. Scores of locals sponsor these classes with whatever aid they can get from the public school systems or other instruction. And the men who want to learn, who want to keep abreast of the ever-advancing electrical industry, hustle out in the evening to go to school.

We Americans do make a tremendous response to thousands of different forms of adult education, and I don't mean just the education that comes out of books, but also sports, games, handcrafts and other activities. From the girl taking swimming lessons at the Y. W. C. A. to the man studying his law book in the street car we're all getting educated.

Among women who are the managers of households—by this I mean the hard-working, budgeting wife and mother who has to do the job as well as plan it—there has always been a craving for more knowledge of their trade. We're always comparing notes, swapping recipes, ideas, methods; reading magazines; shopping around; studying publications for the consumer, all in the effort to make our housekeeping more interesting, more efficient, more economical.

Most of the members of auxiliaries to I. B. E. W. unions will be found in this group. And they are keen-minded, progressive women or they wouldn't have banded in an auxiliary. I am sure, from letters I have received from readers, that there is a powerful demand among them for accurate information on the many phases of home management, buying and planning.

So I am going to suggest a way in which auxiliaries can get accurate information on consumer problems, present it in an interesting way, and I venture to predict, gain quite a marked interest in the auxiliary itself and attendance at meetings.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Consumers Counsel Division, undertook to gather all the pamphlets it could find, published by impartial authorities, on the very topics that interest you as a home-maker. They gathered these from the Department of Agriculture and other government departments, including the Bureau of Standards, and also from colleges, universities and other sources where impartial tests could be made, and impartial publications be written, without the influence of merchants and advertisers with products to sell.

All of these publications are listed in a pamphlet of 100 pages, under the title of "Consumers' Bookshelf—A Bibliography of Publications on Commodity Buying and Other Consumer Problems." There is also a short description of just what each of these publications contains. I know if you could run through the list there would be dozens you would want to get at once for your own study. Some of these publications will be supplied free to anyone who asks; others entail a small charge—3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, some at 50 cents. There are so many low-priced and free publications that a dime apiece from your auxiliary members would bring a grand little library of consumer information.

The "Consumers' Bookshelf," which gives you the listings, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and is priced at 15 cents. After you have obtained this, pass it around at the auxiliary meeting and let each one check and place her name beside some publication she herself would like to study. Then send for a few publications which seem to be of most interest to the majority. Each of these would be assigned to one member who would read it carefully, make the tests indicated if possible, and present an oral report at the next auxiliary meeting. In this way your auxiliary meetings would always be furnishing helpful and very interesting information, which surely ought to attract and hold members. We're all interested in saving money on our household budget and most of these publications keep the economic angle well to the front.

Skipping through the "Consumers' Bookshelf" you'll find listed publications that will show you how to get the real bargains when you go out to the stores, the quality merchandise, not the sleazy stuff. There are bulletins on buying silk hosiery, textiles, sheets, blankets, bath-towels, shoes, clothing, undergarments, children's clothing. Then you can also learn to save money by making things last longer—publications on the care of hosiery, shoes, how to make clothing last longer, by renovation, remodeling, dyeing, stain removal. One publication that looks very interesting outlines a method for the prevention of runs in hosiery. It's from the Bureau of Standards, and it's free.

You're interested in learning about food buying, diets, cooking? Well, there are scores of booklets on such topics as adequate diets for health, the buying of

foods for economy, cutting costs through clever preparation, kitchen tests to detect adulteration, short weight, misleading labeling. Several bulletins offer recipes for certain kinds of foods. Then there are special diets—for low cost meals, for children's nutrition, reducing diets with sample menus—and here's one that certainly looks interesting, on how to train children to eat what's good for them without dawdling or refusing.

Canning and other methods of food preparation are explained for the benefit of the woman who likes to put up her own garden produce, and there are also publications that will show you how to shop for commercial canned foods, to get the best values; guides to buying fresh vegetables and fruit; many bulletins on meats, including grading regulations, retail cuts and their cooking.

Then we come to the section that offers guides to buying household equipment, from a butcher knife to a heating plant—including plumbing, electric wiring and appliances, furniture, special bulletins on choosing a heating system, and one by the U. S. Bureau of Mines on how to save fuel in heating a house. That one costs you the large sum of 5 cents.

For those who want to housekeep efficiently there are bulletins on cleaning supplies and their proper usage, renovation of furniture, painting and decorating of homes (from the economic angle), floors and floor coverings, instructions on making home-made rugs—and for those who really want to go business-like, household budgeting and bookkeeping.

We can learn a lot, too, from the publications on health—save some money, by equipping the family medicine chest with standard remedies instead of patent nostrums, learn something about first aid and home nursing, and get the real low-down on cosmetics, dentifrices, disinfectants, and mouthwashes from the scientific instead of the advertising viewpoint. Many are going to want to study the publications on co-operative medicine, of which quite a few are offered.

If you really want to improve yourself in your job as a home-maker, I'm sure that many of these publications will interest you. The "Consumers' Bookshelf" simply shows you where to send for them. So, at your next auxiliary meeting why not find out how many others would like to go on with their education in home economics without ever stepping inside a school room?

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

We were very glad to have received a letter from the wives of members of Local Union No. 474 to know that they were interested in organizing an auxiliary.

We had our Christmas party on December 27. Santa Claus was there to give out the gifts to the children and grown-ups. There was a social affair afterwards at which we had ice cream and cookies.

We are now planning to have a "Coontown Wedding" on Washington's Birthday.

51 Day St. DOROTHY BRANT.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

A happy New Year to all organized labor from Women's Auxiliary L. U. No. 177, I. B. E. W., Jacksonville, Fla.

I was sick in bed all last month and did not get around to send anything in.

Our auxiliary has been having many good times. We had a Hallowe'en party at Mrs. Colston's, and did we have fun? All the men descended from the attic to hold a board meeting; that's what they said. But all came out of the attic feeling good. We are having a Christmas party at Mrs. Johnny Cox's. All of L. U. No. 177 is invited.

Just a word to Mr. Peck. We are glad to be of service to you and to assist you in any way we can and we wish you luck with the auxiliary.

Say, what is wrong with L. U. No. 177? Haven't they got a press secretary? If so, he ought to get busy. I suppose no news is good news.

We are going to start this year off with a bang and really get some place. Mrs. Edna Wing, our president, has something up her sleeve. She says we are really going to do some work. She says we've got to have some new members. I think it would be a good idea, myself. But some of our men seem to think a wife's place is in the home taking care of the fires and babies. Listen, ladies, we need your support in the auxiliary. Please won't you come in and help us to build the largest auxiliary in the United States? Wouldn't that be great? And we can do it with the help of all the women and the men. There are quite a few women who are not members but how happy we would be to have them in.

Now don't wait for us to come after you, just come on up and present yourself. Wouldn't that be better? For you to come without us begging? You help spend your husband's money so why don't you help the cause by joining the auxiliary this January?

Mrs. E. P. MASSEY.

1918 Hill St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The Women's Auxiliary to Local No. B-465 was officially instituted by President Leggett on the evening of June 30. We had been meeting as a club for over a year. During that time we gave three large dances for members of the local and friends and three dinner dances for members of the auxiliary and their families. We also had a lovely Christmas party.

We meet twice a month, the second and fourth Wednesdays, the fourth Wednesday meeting starting with a potluck luncheon at noon. And such potlucks! We have some of the world's best cooks right here.

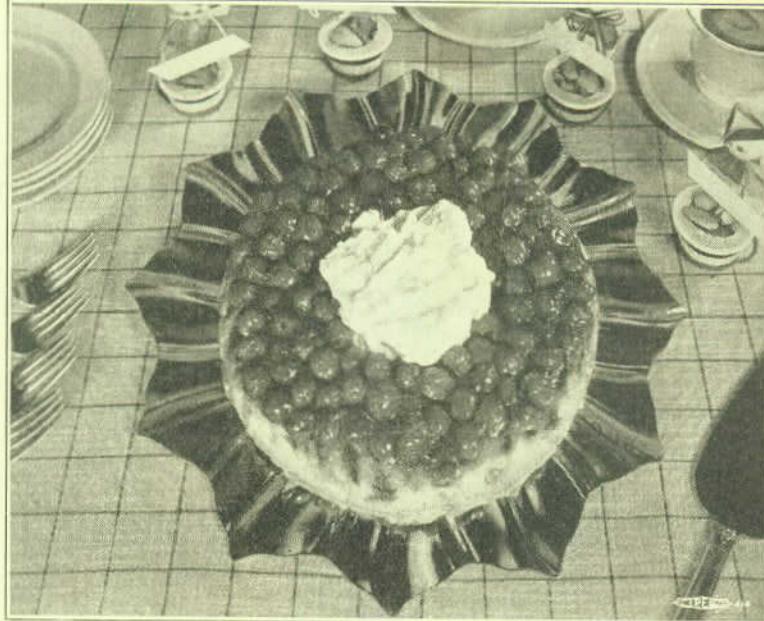
During the summer months we met at Oceanside for our potlucks. We have some very fine and efficient members up there. Oceanside is a lovely town about 40 miles from here, with miles of clean white beach and a grand pavilion on the sands equipped with tables and stoves, a dandy place for picnics. Before the last election we held several joint meetings with auxiliaries of various other unions, inviting candidates to explain the different amendments on the ballot. It is our aim to take an active interest in civic affairs and present a united front against anything that will retard progress. We feel that, regardless of craft,

our interests are the same. It is also our aim to try to educate the general public as to the true meaning of unionism and what it has done in the way of better living conditions for everyone. Strange as it may seem, they have the idea unions are just a troublesome element.

We are now looking forward to our Christmas and New Year's party and are planning some interesting meetings for the next year.

We would like to hear from the other auxiliaries, what they are doing, and would welcome any suggestions.

3552 Felton St. ELIZABETH RANSON.



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

The Juicy Red Cherry

By SALLY LUND

"I cannot tell a lie, father. I did it with my little hatchet." There are some historical researchers who have tried to make people believe that little George Washington really didn't cut down the cherry tree with his little hatchet, or utter those noble phrases—but who cares? The hatchet and the glowing red cherry continue to flourish whenever Washington's Birthday is celebrated. So if you are planning a celebration for February 22, paste this recipe in your book, for it presents the red cherry in a very tempting dessert. Every grocer has canned sour pitted cherries on his shelf; they are quite inexpensive, so you will find that this cake is economical as well as nice to look at.

You've probably made upside-down cake before, with pineapple, peaches or some other fruit, but this recipe is different because it uses sponge cake batter in place of the usual butter cake. This recipe may also be used as a jelly roll cake base and is delicious filled with sour cherries that have been prepared by sweetening and thickening with cornstarch the juice in which they are canned, and spreading this on the cake as jelly is used in a jelly roll.

CHERRY TIP-TOP DESSERT

Topping

2 cups sour pit- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
ted red cherries 2 tablespoons but-
(one No. 2 can) ter

Combine sugar with cherries (from which juice has been drained), place in bottom of buttered baking dish and dot with the butter.

Cake Mixture

2 eggs well beaten	1 teaspoon cream
1 cup sugar	of tartar
1 cup pastry flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of
or (1 cup all-	salt
purpose flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot milk
minus 2 table-	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon
spoons)	extract
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking	
soda	

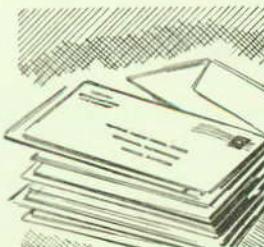
Beat the eggs until light yellow and creamy. Add the sugar and continue beating. Sift the flour, soda, cream of tartar and salt together and add to the egg mixture—mix well and then add the hot milk and lemon extract. Pour over the cherries in the baking dish and bake until cake is light to the touch and well browned. Bake at 350°. This cake may be prepared in an automatic mixer—the texture is improved by thorough beating.

Tip the dessert bottom side up when removing from baking dish and serve either hot or cold with cream, whipped cream or cherry sauce made by sweetening and thickening the cherry juice.



Correspondence

IPFU 414



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The year 1938 was brought to a close with two fine gestures, one on the part of the membership to the relief committee and the other as a token of thanks from the committee to the membership.

The first was a benefit dance held the first part of December, the proceeds of which is to go to help the needy of No. 1, and was well supported by the membership and their friends. The relief committee chairman, Jimmy Morrell, again uncannily sensing something greater in dance attendance than we have ever known before, held the dance in one of the larger halls in the city and, Brothers, it was a jam. I have not as yet seen the new dance, "jamming," but no doubt it resembles somewhat the dancing that was done that night, for one could call it nothing else but that. The music was furnished by our own "Morry" Newman and his orchestra and was fine. The evening's entertainment was climaxed by our masked tenor crooning "Jingle Bells." If you think it can't be done, just ask the "Lover of Light Work" to repeat it. (This is in return for that speech you made in my behalf, Morry.) The attendance exceeded Morrell's expectations, I am sure, and I won't be a bit surprised to hear that the next affair will be held at the Arena.

The other occasion was our Christmas party which was held at the same place and with about the same number in attendance. The master of ceremonies was a protege of Jimmy's who emerged from a year's training to take charge. From the performance that night it won't be long now till we hear that Freddie Blind has traded his pliers off for a baton or a pair of patent leather shoes. The entertainment was furnished by radio stars from the several stations and a dancing school of this vicinity. And then, of course, Santa sent the kids home satisfied, having provided them with ice cream, candy, fruit and a surprise package. And the adults received in the form of attendance prizes many electrical appliances donated by our friends. It was a real Christmas for our members and their families and in their behalf I want to thank the relief committee for their hard work. Thanks again, boys. I doubt if there is one man in the local who is not appreciative of the work this committee has done and yet at every affair there has not been as much help as was needed. Jimmy has time and again asked for volunteers and it has nearly always been the same group that has responded. Let us not say of the next affair that is held "They did a good job," but rather "We sure put it over, didn't we!"

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

It does a person good to read in the JOURNAL that various local unions are making a determined effort to organize the specialty end of the electrical field. In your drive of organization, we appeal to you to organize the workers of the electric portable lamp,

lamp shades, and electric novelties in your particular jurisdiction.

Ours is a particular problem, it is greatly different from the "electrician" who bargains for a fair living wage on work performed on the job. He installs, or maintains electrical wires and machinery. This type of work must be done by the electrician in the immediate vicinity, a contractor cannot very well call in electricians from a different state. In the industrial end of this field things are different. For example, a manufacturer of electrical portable lamps and lamp shades in New York City competes with every manufacturer of the same type of work throughout the United States. Unfortunately the general public and the buyers from the different stores are not educated to the point where they demand union-made goods. What they look for is price. This puts the New York manufacturer who is paying union wages at a disadvantage. The buyer argues "I must get price; my customers want good articles at a cheap price. Is it my fault that you pay good union wages? I'll order from some other other manufacturer outside of New York City where they are not paying good wages, and where their price is right." Now, don't think for one moment that I am waving the flag for the manufacturers of New York City. But who suffers when our employers do not get the business? It is your Brother and Sister members from this B. L. Division.

Our present agreement may not be all that a union agreement should be, but our wages are 100 per cent better than out-of-town unorganized shops where they are working long hours for lower wages. That is our problem and you as Brothers can help us by putting a little effort in organizing these shops. To those of you who are reading this

article and can see the problem that we are faced with, we say, "Get up at your next regular meeting and plead our cause."

In the very near future we are going to have union labels put on our product and put on a great campaign here to educate and request the public to buy union made goods. In this way we will be helping you in organizing these shops, because if the New York public starts to demand and buy only union made electric portable lamps and lamp shades, we know that the manufacturers themselves from out of town will come running to you for a label, so that they can sell their goods. If there is any way in which we can be of help, drop us a line and everything in our power will be done to help you.

The Consolidated Edison Co. of New York City has been putting on a great advertising sale of four electrical units in a package for almost a give-away price. We are glad to state that one of our own union shops, "The Artistic Shop," was awarded a contract for the six-way floor lamps. By the end of December they will have made 175,000 of these lamps. It is a known fact that the utility companies throughout the United States are watching this experiment with an eye to doing the same in their city. You Brothers throughout the country see to it that it is made by I. B. E. W. members.

On November 23, 1938, the workers of the United States Electric Company of New York City found it necessary by a majority vote to strike for better working conditions and wages. By sticking together and showing true union spirit the strike was ended after two days with the workers receiving a 10 per cent increase in wages. This concern is the manufacturer of flashlights, batteries, etc., sold under the trade name of Usalite.



Cheerful and confident—workers of the U. S. Electric Co. turn out in force to picket the shop in Local Union No. B-3's drive to organize electrical manufacturing in New York City.

Remember, Brothers, in buying your flashlights and accessories look for the name "Usalite." It is made by I. B. E. W. members.

On November 25, 1938, the B. L. Division of Local Union No. B-3, held its first annual entertainment and dance which was attended practically 100 per cent by the members. The entertainment committee is to be complimented on their good work.

To each and every member of this Brotherhood we wish a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

THOMAS G. PENSABENE.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, we will soon be seeing old 1938 going out and a new year of 1939 coming in, and I surely hope it brings better tidings than the old year. I am writing an article on Springfield's financial situation showing just why labor conditions are at a standstill in Springfield.

The city of Springfield, once known far and wide as a city of homes, of thriving industries and possessed of a deep civic consciousness, is nearing the point where vitally important decisions must be made if this position is to be maintained.

During the past decade, Springfield's population growth has practically stopped. Industrial activity has declined. Assessed valuations of property have shrunk steadily and are continuing to decline.

The records of building disclosed an interesting fact in connection with new building construction and the demolition of old buildings. New construction has provided for living quarters for 927 families during the years 1930 to 1937, inclusive. Demolitions have removed quarters for 907 families, a net gain of 20 families during that period. But that is taking in the years when there were some large apartment buildings constructed but in the last few years there has not been any apartment building to speak of and that is why at this time our business manager and the rest of the building trades officers are working hard to see the city of Springfield have a housing project built to take care of the families that are put out of houses that are being demolished and that cannot afford to pay the high rent in the other up-to-date apartments.

During the last few years the city has acquired title to almost 2,000 parcels of property for non-payment of taxes. With but a few exceptions these all have been vacant building lots in outlying sections.

The fact that former owners failed to redeem these properties is looked upon in many quarters as indicative of a loss of confidence in the future development of Springfield's outlying residential area.

City Treasurer George W. Rice recently declared in a radio talk devoted to the city's present and future financial condition: "Springfield is suffering from a severe case of business starvation that cannot be allowed to continue too long if we are again to have the good healthy growth we so much desire. But if we delay we may find complete recovery very difficult or even impossible to attain."

At this time we are having quite a battle before the city council in regards to the affair between the building department, which includes our electrical inspection department, and one of our contractors and a lawyer representing the home owners from the south end, over whether they will have to do as the inspector demands in regard to renewing all wiring and electrical devices that were under flood waters for any length of time. Our electrical inspector and our state inspector from Boston seem to agree that the wiring is dangerous to the health of the people and should be renewed, but the opposite side seems to think it is just a racket

READ

- Co-operation is not a sentiment, by L. U. No. 659.
- San Mateo goes forward, by L. U. No. 617.
- Americanism and labor, by L. U. No. 948.
- Education in the trade, by L. U. No. 591.
- Evansville local 39 years old, by L. U. No. 16.
- A cheery word from Montana, by L. U. No. 768.
- Honoring a vice president, by L. U. No. B-702.
- Honoring an old-timer by L. U. No. 886 and L. U. No. B-212.
- Los Angeles is going places, by L. U. No. B-18.
- Meaning of Pan American relations, by L. U. No. 363.
- Economics of unionism, by L. U. No. B-477.
- Celebration in Omaha, by L. U. No. B-763.
- Lamp and shade branch advances, by L. U. No. B-3.
- St. Louis celebrates a good year, by L. U. No. B-1.
- Can you beat these letters for interest, news, thinking and loyalty?
- Off on a good start for the New Year.

and the wiring is just as safe as ever, that the water in the conduit and cable will dry out in time. But our business manager had one of our contractors and one of our men who have been doing quite a little flood work show them the wiring that was taken from cellars was in very bad shape and the devices had been washed full of dirt and other material which was eating right through the copper, which in time would cause it to fall apart.

So we hope that it will come to a good settlement, to show that our inspector used his best judgment in doing what he did.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The year 1938 has been relegated to the dead past and a careful check on its activities brings the conclusion that it could have been a lot better, and it also could have been much worse. Among its good features was the fact that this local moved into much better quarters in the newly remodeled building of the Toledo Building Trades Council. In our new offices we have an up-to-the-minute plant with which the various officers can transact the business required by the local.

Casting our optics into the future, we see prospects for a more prosperous year. The contract for a \$2,000,000 slum elimination project has just been awarded to the A. Bentley Co., and work on same will be started as soon as the PWA puts its O. K. on same. The long delayed Sun Oil job has finally got started and there are a few men already at work on same. A new Vocational School for Girls and a new Public Library have been approved by PWA, and it is expected that these two jobs will be under way by early spring. A project by which Toledo will get its water supply from Lake Erie, costing some eight millions of dollars will also get under way this spring. And last, but not least, the dock job for the Pennsy Railroad at Sandusky is expected to be ready for wiremen in a few weeks. All of these jobs will absorb nearly the whole of our out-of-work list. There are other jobs

in the paper stage which it is hoped will make this year a banner one for the members of this local.

Numerous of the travelling Brothers have dropped in on our business manager in the last few weeks under the impression that this local had more work than we had men to do same. Where these rumors started we have no idea. The real truth is that we have had a considerable number of our members loafing for a long time. As in the past when this local needed men we were only too glad to call on outside locals for assistance. In the future if need arises we will do likewise.

In connection with one of the jobs mentioned above a condition has arisen, which if carried out all over the country, will be disastrous to wiremen. This particular company carries its own workmen's compensation, and anyone working for this company must pass a physical examination at a hospital which has a contract for such examinations. Some of our men took said examination and were rejected by the hospital as unfit, but no reason was given for the rejection. They went to another hospital at their own expense and were informed that there was nothing seriously wrong with them. It seems as though an attempt is being made to create a situation where no matter how skillful a mechanic may be, if he isn't 100 per cent physically fit, he doesn't work. It is pleasant to think that some of the locals, in signing up new contracts for the ensuing years, have taken steps to provide the older members with an opportunity to earn a living.

Some of our members might find food for thought in the idea that the WPA has created a wage scale of slightly more than \$700 per year, and unless something is done about the matter it won't be long before the wages we have fought so long to get will be cut to that level. As this is being written on Christmas Eve, we will have to sign off and assist the "nine-tenths" to get a tree decorated, and set the stage for the expected arrival of the venerable old gentleman in the red suit. Hoping that all the Brothers have an enjoyable holiday season.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

On December 13, 1899, the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers granted charter No. 16 to Evansville, Ind., for a mixed local union. Of the 12 signers for the charter, but two are now surviving and carrying cards in the I. B. E. W.—Brother William Schlange, a member of L. U. No. 16 and still following the trade, and Brother Frank Neff, who is now enjoying his well-earned pension. Most all of the others have passed on. The writer of this letter was a member of Local No. 9, Chicago, at that time, and forwarded the application for the charter to the general office and obligated the members when the charter was installed. So this day being the thirty-ninth anniversary of the local, I thought it only fitting I should send in a few lines.

As I look back over those nearly 40 years, I see a National Brotherhood of less than 100 locals, only a few thousand members, no organizers, except the members themselves. As I remember it, Brother Harry Sherman, our national secretary, was the only paid officer at headquarters. The organization had no prestige or power.

Contrast that with conditions today. One thousand locals and close to 200,000 members in every branch of the trade—and with both prestige and power.

In respect to power I can only quote from today's column, "Whirligig," edited by Ray Tucker. He tells the story of the Alabama Power Co. applying to the REA for \$359,000 to build rural lines out of Birmingham, and

how everything was set for the loan to go through. Then Tucker says, "Then came a letter from President Dan Tracy, of the powerful International Electrical Workers' Brotherhood protesting against the advance." Then he tells how it was stopped and the cause for the stoppage.

Doesn't that make you sort of proud to have things like that published in hundreds of our daily papers, and to know that you are an integral part of that "powerful" Brotherhood?

And then I am again proud and I think our entire membership is over the appointment given by the President of the United States to our International President, Brother Tracy, as one of the delegates to the Pan American Conference at Lima, Peru, headed by the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull.

Yes, we have gone forward in the 39 years. We have had our battles, we have won some, have lost others, but we are stronger today in every way than ever before. So, let's all do our part and keep up the good work.

In last month's WORKER there were quite a few pictures, but those of the old timers were the ones I enjoyed the most. Especially the one of Charlie Paulsen with his old time western hooks over his shoulder. Boy, oh boy! what tools they were, and well do I know it, for I learned to climb on them, and only in later years went to the eastern spurs. They were not so bad where you had only white cedar poles to climb, but when you got into the country where they used chestnut, red cedar, black locust or the square sawed pine poles—it was no child's play.

Well, I have let my memory drift back for over 40 years on this anniversary of my local union and it will have to do for this time.

To all, L. U. No. 16 sends the season's greetings.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Have been trying to get some details on the organizing campaign being conducted by L. U. No. B-18, but they are so busy in the office these days that exact figures aren't available. However, Jess Wood and his assistants, Taylor and Williams, are more than busy with a "B" organizing drive on the Water and Power employees. They have set up six new units with a new membership of approximately 500. And they claim that the job is just getting started. There are about 7,000 employees of the Water and Power, and I understand they are all eligible for "B" cards. The initiation fee is \$2.50 with \$1.50 per month dues, and no lines are drawn. Journeymen may come in for this amount—in fact any employee, regardless of his occupation, is acceptable. This is a new I. O. ruling. If we can't get a member for the regular initiation fee we take him in for \$2.50 and give him a "B" card.

It's no longer news, but we are all mighty happy over the results of the election. Labor was victorious in two major issues. We

elected Olson for governor and defeated Proposition No. 1, which would have wrecked all our unions. Let's hope Olson's first official act will be to free Tom Mooney!

The wives, daughters and sisters of the members of L. U. No. B-18 have organized an auxiliary. At the very first meeting there were 40 ladies present to start it off, and after the first of the year they should be going red-hot. I hope one of their major activities will be to act as a sick committee. There's a lot of work to the job, but I believe they can do it better than we ever have, and something like that would be *real* unionism. More power to them!

Now for MacKay, of San Mateo. If I were sure his November letter wasn't a little rib, I would *really* answer him. As it is, I will only say that I was doing inside wiring here on the coast while he was still on the farm. That was in 1907, and, yes, I carried a card, too. I have worked on power jobs where I don't believe he could even count the motors and have worked on the latest sound equipment here in the studios in Hollywood. Get wise, MacKay, wake up!

Another year will soon be with us, and I hope that in 1939 labor will become united. The two factions worked together here in California in our past election, and it can be done everywhere else in the U. S. A. if the members insist on it. Let's all work towards that end, and also let's make plans for our next convention. Local No. B-18 wishes the entire I. B. E. W. a very joyous Christmas and a prosperous New Year. A thought for the coming year: Don't spoil any good conditions on the job you may be on, and don't let anyone else spoil them.

Good-bye now,

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The season of the year when the spirit of good will toward men permeates the air is with us. What a pity that spirit could not be a permanent thing and not a transient one! Picture just once how beautiful a thing it would really be to translate into action for a 365-day period all those beautiful thoughts and expressions we find printed on those beautiful cards and exchanged among friends at this time of the year. It is almost a hopeless thing to wish for, not that it is impossible of action, but due to our fixed habits which most of us are really too lazy to change.

At this point we wish to mention that these columns seem to be more like it again, since Bachie returned. According to his own alibi Bachie likes writing best during the cold winter nights while hibernating and wearing off excess fat accumulated during the summer season. Well, sitting around a warm fire or maybe radiator isn't a bad idea either in getting off a little steam on paper.

During the last meeting we learned that the big Cook boy became a pop in September. A little late with our news, perhaps, but just

an idea how modest the boys are with the news. Congrats just the same! Bill Ebauer, the old apple knocker, is gifted. The boy can stretch the lasting qualities of any cigar up to within a quarter of an inch of a facial singe and yet keep from getting fried up. The Miller boys were out in full force and were well represented. At this time we wish to make note we sorely neglected to mention in our list of officers some time ago that Augie Knoedler is our trusted treasurer. Augie gave excellent account of his abilities and is still keeping up the good work. We were treated with a visit of an old timer in the person of Cliff Higgins. Cliff is now employed in Norfolk in the government service. Eddie Garmatz has been laid up with quite an ailment caused by the bite of an insect. Eddie has been quite conspicuous by his absence. Here's hoping a speedy recovery, Ed.

Pat Bandel, with a unique system of his own, knocks 'em off to the tune of six to one. It really was more of a sure thing than the horses. Ask Pat what a lug has to do with it. Brother Pfingst says that Anne Arundel County is no longer what it is cracked up to be. It is deteriorating in more ways than one even if Brothers Merkel and Raynor make their homes there.

We wish to thank heartily all the boys for the cards we received and we reciprocate the sentiments mentioned.

At this time we wish to express our best wishes to all the boys in the I. B. E. W., especially our hard working officers and members of L. U. No. B-28, for a very happy and prosperous New Year!

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

The season's greetings to the staff and members of the I. B. E. W.

This being the last chance this year to get our voices in the JOURNAL—we just have to scare up some scandal of some kind.

I have slipped the last two months now in getting our news in print, thinking, oh well, nobody reads it anyhow. And lo and behold if I did not get a letter from a Brother in Pueblo, Colo., saying he has been reading our news items. Thank you, Pueblo, I've been through your city several times and if I remember rightly, you have some smelting plants there, and mining also, copper I believe. Yes, and it was quite smoky there, but that is nothing to be ashamed of, come to Duluth in the winter time and we'll show you some smoke, too. However, we are glad to hear your organization is growing. Keep up the good work.

Yes, and Local No. 60, from San Antonio, Texas—did you all see that picture of the Brothers in last month's Journal? A fine bunch down there in Local No. 60. I have received some pictures cut from the San Antonio Light showing that new Sears, Roebuck Store, and it sure is a beauty, and I'll bet you Brothers did a good job to match



At last—the famous lost picture of the L. U. No. B-52 Newark, annual outing in September, 1938. The picture got lost in the mail, was returned to Brother Emil Ciallella, he shipped it hastily back to the Journal without explanation, where it was held until Brother Ciallella scrawled a hasty note from the hospital bed where he is reposing, saying "Please get it in." So here it is, and a mighty large and handsome gathering. (Better service next time, we hope!)

the rest of the building. Greetings to the boys at Station B on Conception Road—good old San Antonio—a beautiful city—wonderful climate and great people. I'm coming back there to stay some day. Let's hear more from your great state, I've covered most of it. Well, right now we must tell you about ourselves, if I keep on raving about other cities and their advantages, the Brothers here at home will think I'm on the payroll of your Chamber of Commerce.

Well, work is progressing fine on our new Labor Temple, and only a matter of a couple of weeks and we will be holding our meetings there. We are going to try to have that picture for you in the next issue. A number of the Brothers have been getting some time on the remodeling and they are all grateful for it, as at the present time there is a temporary lull in our work. But keep your chin up, prospects look brighter. Our local contractors are doing their best to land these jobs in our locality, and they are landing some of them, too. They have keen competition these days, so let's not greet them with a long face when they lose one, but cheerio—let's try another one.

Oh yes, our good old state had an election about a month ago—and what happened? The G. O. P. went over in a big way—yes, the Farmer-Labor Party is now going to take a couple of years vacation (without pay). Well, they have worked hard and need one. Now that we have a new party that will take office soon, let's all go right along down the line with them. After all, a change is sometimes for the best.

Back to our local again, we are still falling short at our meetings. Make a New Year's resolution, Brothers. *Attend your meetings.*

ROY NELSON.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Last month, the little bit of news from out here started out with comment about "old Sol" doing his stuff. Today it is several days past Christmas (we're hoping this copy gets to ye Editor in time, too) and the sunny weather continues. Occasionally there is a little downpour of rain but only one scare of snow. If this keeps up our Chamber of Commerce is going to have something to write about in its national advertising.

News of the press this morning says that the Bonneville Project has paid \$104,000 for right of way for transmission lines over the property of the Oregon Electric Railways from Portland to a distance of 65 miles south. Where the railway crosses through towns, the transmission lines will be diverted around. No news of construction work as yet, which is expected to take about 10 months to complete. Not intending to throw any wet blankets, but remember we have men here ready to work so don't make a move out here expecting anything good at present.

Our new agreement with the electrical contractors of Portland goes into effect January 1 with the wage scale going to \$1.37½ per hour and the six-hour day being worked the same as at present. Our executive board and business manager "done" quite a bit of talking before things were all lined up for final approval.

For those who are interested in the Anti-Labor Law we now have in Oregon, here are a few bits of news. To combat the law, the Oregon State Federation of Labor has not started a test case as was expected, but has attacked the bill from the angle that it conflicts with present federal and state laws. Conflict with the Social Security Act, would make employers pay 5.7 per cent of their payrolls for this instead of the 3 per cent now paid. This being a mild conflict will probably cause no trouble. However, conflicts with the Bill of Rights which guar-

antees free speech, free assembly, free press and other rights will probably result in heated discussions. The law is also stated to be in conflict with the Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Law, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Railway Labor Act, and the Clayton Anti-Monopoly Act. Twenty conflicts with present laws are listed in the complaint.

The American Federation of Labor, represented by Joseph A. Padway, and the Oregon State Federation of Labor, represented by Green and Boesen, have filed a 21-page complaint in the Multnomah County Circuit Court. The Oregon Labor Press is also joined as a plaintiff because the new law would deny the right of free press. A detailed explanation would require pages and pages so that's the sum of the labor laws for this time.

The electrical workers had a special meeting this last month and friends and families were invited, as well as the "B" locals. The program of the evening was music furnished by the WPA concert band. Another evening with the band may be planned for the future.

Postal Telegraph and radio locals are progressing well enough, although the radio shops have not had the volume of business for this time of year that was expected.

Other things of interest not coming to mind readily, this bit of chatter is going to wind up right now, and although it's rather late to mention it, let's hope the New Year comes in good for you.

ERWIN.

L. U. NO. 59, DALLAS, TEXAS

Editor:

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 59 I was appointed press secretary, and as a good resolution I will endeavor to keep the Brotherhood informed as to the conditions in this part of the country.

Since the state fair of Texas, last October, quite a few of the boys have been idle, but we are hoping that conditions will be better with the coming year.

The members of the local and the members of the contractors' association are endeavoring to get closer together and the enclosed photograph will show some progress. The local gave a banquet and floor show Friday night, December 16, to which all the contractors were invited, and will say that about 90 per cent were present. An invitation was sent to the officers of our sister local, No. 156, of Fort Worth, Texas, and am glad to say they turned out 100 per cent.

I am sure I can speak for all present that everyone had a grand time and left for home

with a feeling of good fellowship. This can be credited to the efforts of the entertainment committee, Brothers Roy Calhoun and William H. Moody, assisted by Business Manager C. L. Tate.

In appreciation of the success of their efforts these two Brothers were given a rising vote of thanks, and by vote they were placed on a permanent entertainment committee. I am sure those who failed to attend this gathering really missed a good time.

Local No. 59 joins me in wishing all the members of the Brotherhood a happy and prosperous time during the whole of the coming year, and will try to have more news for all in the near future.

V. H. TORBERT.

L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, here we are again about ready to start another year. One of those years that always put us on nerves and give us a lot of anxious days whether we want to admit it or not.

The old happy-go-lucky "let tomorrow take care of itself" no longer gets the job done.

About 900 years before Christ, so they say, there was a little nation of people who, while they had faults in other ways which we cannot afford to overlook, commanded great respect. They are said to have trained their citizens like this: (The paragraph below is from Professor Painter's History of Education, published 1896, by Appleby Publishing Company.)

"The citizen was to be always ready for the defense of himself and his country, at home and abroad; and he was, therefore, to be equally fitted to command and to obey. His body, his mind, and his character were formed for this purpose, and for no other; and, hence, the Spartan system, making directly for its main end, and rejecting all that was foreign to it, attained, within its own sphere, to a perfection which it is impossible not to admire."

Well, merry Christmas and happy New Year.

C. R. POPE.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

"Go west, young man; go west!" This bit of advice given young men by Horace Greeley, eminent New York editor of his day, is presumed to have had its "first airing" upon Greeley's return from a visit westward, in 1859.



Banquet given December 16, by Local No. 59, to all contractors of Dallas, Texas, and officers of Local No. 156, Ft. Worth, Texas.



Huge and gorgeous was the greeting of L. U. No. B-66, of Houston, Texas, to its members. This display occupied one entire wall and part of the ceiling of the local's office at the Milam Building.

Sounded in all seriousness to the youth of the East almost a century ago, this snappy phrase has taken unto itself a prominent place with slogans of all time; several years ago it was given added publicity upon the release of a movie featuring a screen siren whose major league curves, accompanied by novel vocal delivery, invariably displays mid-season form.

At the time Greeley gave so freely of advice the West was in the early stages of development and apparently had much more to offer in the way of opportunity and employment than did the East. If Greeley were living today and to visit this area he would find practically the same undesirable situation relative to unemployment here as elsewhere.

Newspapers have given much publicity by print and picture relative to prospective construction planned for the Rocky Mountain West. Following a year and a half of comparative inactivity in the trades, we shall welcome work planned when actually materializing.

Idle tradesmen sharing the optimism of our local newspapers hope before many months to share in construction activity.

Numerous travelers, acting upon strength of news reports alone, have met with disappointment seeking employment in this area.

With all due respect for Horace Greeley's judgment and vision concerning the West, not specific regarding location, we suggest first-hand information concerning the volume of work in our vicinity can best be obtained by writing our business manager.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

President Litchfield, of Local No. 104, has just had a new honor come to him. At a recent change of officers at the Cambridge Central Labor Union, Brother Litchfield was elected to the high position of president of that organization. This is the most important position in a most important labor organization. It is also a very important position in the labor movement of greater Boston. The Cambridge Central Labor Union is one of three organizations that include the hundreds of individual local unions in and around Boston. Local unions look to

these central bodies as a kind of clearing house for their problems and endeavors, and who will gainsay that the peace and harmony that exist among these many and varied groups are due largely to the existence of the large central organizations? And progress is made in the labor movement of a large area like greater Boston when superior officers occupy positions of authority in these groups. That President Litchfield realizes his responsibility and opportunity is very evident when you hear him talk on these matters, and local bodies are going to profit by having him at the head of things. Organizations and individuals concerned join in wishing him great success in this new office of his and will be greatly gratified in seeing increased progress made in the labor movement in Cambridge and vicinity.

Those of you who did not attend the last regular meeting of the local lost out on another of our great and glorious feasts of oratory. You never can tell when these extra events are going to take place so you had better attend every meeting lest you miss one. The occasion was the report of the delegates to the recent convention of the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers. The delegate in a burst of oratory, of elegant phrases and well-turned sentences, gave to a waiting membership a most vivid and complete detailed account of all the important business of the convention. Would that some of the spirit of that speech could be captured to be put into this letter but it is like the proverbial snowflake that as soon as it is captured melts and is lost forever. However, a few things can be said about the convention which we hope will not be too dry or unimportant.

Our own Bob Watts was one of the principal speakers of the convention. Of course, he told of his work at Geneva, the story with which everyone is quite familiar. He gave the conference a glance at labor conditions on the Continent and in England, and he amused the crowd with a retelling of that incident of a while back in which he and the King of England quite innocently gave the whole world quite a laugh. Ex-Senator Meehan, of Lawrence, now chairman of the unemployment commission for this state, was

another of the speakers. He urged local unions all over the state to bring to him all their problems that have to do with his commission. President Tracy's representative, Brother Reed, told of the activities of the International Office in Washington concerning legislation in Congress for the electrical workers. The A. F. of L. organizer in this district and a representative of President Green, Frank Fenton, spoke on the NLRB and labor matters pending before that body. Also, he told of the A. F. of L.'s and particularly the I. B. E. W.'s victory through the Supreme Court over the NLRB in the Consolidated Edison Company case.

Local No. 104 was particularly interested in and pleased with the convention's intention of going before the Massachusetts General Court again this session with our license law. It feels that the public and the worker employed to handle high voltages should be given the protection of a state license. The convention asks that the co-operation of all local unions in the state be given it at this time, that this license bill be put on the statute books of Massachusetts this session.

It is astonishing how fast words pile up in these letters, and every word added makes a letter just so much longer. So, in order to keep this letter short, this is all for this time.

HARRY.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

It is only reasonable to believe that you must be self-sustaining and have something to give, before you can help another sufferer in need. Also, the same principle applies in social security enactment. We must be able to provide the means as well as the scheme for its adequate solution. You cannot, with any degree of satisfaction, legislate yourself free from honest toil and further increase the burden on our less fortunate Brother, whose knees are now bending under the load, on the pretext of a slogan, fad or lure of false hope. Things must be justified by sound reasoning and the source of supply and demand and accumulation.

Any person can shout aloud or boast and give generously at the expense of others, public or otherwise, or profit selfishly by it. But the person who has something to give and gives it graciously is really great and the more given or help rendered in any worthy manner the greater the deed. However, Saint Paul said that, "The man who doesn't take care of his own house is a fool." I have good reason to believe him.

The school of hard knocks and the experience of time is the best teacher. But, it would be a little better, in fact more advantageous to have a high school education, or college polish, sandwiched in between and buttered on both sides.

Emerson said that a selfish person might suffer more than the one he withheld something of importance from.

No doubt, that is right and true to some great extent in civil virtue. But, when the inner emotion of the cave man breaks through the surface, well, to say the least, it is different. But to gain selfishly in a common cause and out of turn, or without merit, well to exclaim, "Who would like to be the caveman?"

At Sunday School and on our mother's knee, we were taught the old religious adage, "What would it profit a man to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?" After all is said and done, it seems that the spirit of sacrifice has a very consoling effect, regardless of the personal anguish entailed. Surely, I don't know of any person more willing to sacrifice and give to the fullest extent of their means for a worthy cause; and more able to take a rap and stand the gaff in the fray and battle of life, or weather the

storm, or meet and endure an emergency, or when the going gets hard and tough in the trade's rough and tumble and tussle of things, then to those schooled and trained in the trades union movement are availing the fundamentals of Christianity, based on the Ten Commandments as exemplified in the Golden Rule and the democratic form of government.

The clamor used to be that there was too much industry in government. Now it is reversed. Too much government in business. If the attitudes and clamor for more industrial law regulations and enforcement does not cease, we will be snared by its entanglement, much like a fly in a spider's web, and as seriously affected. Too much legislation, like anything else, has derogatory tendencies and might affect the goose that lays that golden egg. There is a limit to everything.

The rich and particularly incorporated interests are wailing that they are too heavily taxed—and the poor are fretting because they have nothing to accrue a tax. Labor and all good citizens should strive with might and main to perpetuate our free institutions and avoid dictatorship; and central government to continue the coalition of our fundamental principle of government in the phrase and aspect of loyal devotion to legislative, executive and judicial ideals of democracy in government.

Locally, business and work in the building trade activity are strolling along as usual at this time of the year and show tendencies to slow up after the holidays until early spring.

The local Guild strike against the three daily newspaper publishers here since October 1, last, is still in force and the three publishing plants have shut down since the be-

ginning of the walk-out. All labor organizations are back of the strikers 100 per cent. The Guild organization is an affiliate of the C. I. O. and the mechanical and other unions are associated with the A. F. of L.

It seems that both sides fail to invoke the Wagner National Labor Relations Act. It appears to be a battle of endurance and the survival of the fittest. All of our local Brothers are well and up and doing. Personal and local regards and good wishes to all and a happy New Year!

Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Greetings!

There are no blanks this year in the awarding of big turkeys, for each employee was given a bird this Christmas. For the first time in the history of the Toledo Edison Co., Christmas meant more than December 25. And for that, along with the splendid cooperation given by the officials and for the privileges granted us through collective bargaining, we return this spirit of contented worker. Three years of peace means one thing: Service plus, with a smile. And a smile on the satisfied worker is an asset to any company. So, thanks to the powers that made this condition possible, and I am quite sure that neither the employee nor the employer would care at this time to go back to those bleak years of a few years ago, when the happy family that exists today was split into three and four groups. Now we are all working for the same goal, a bigger and better company with every new customer a

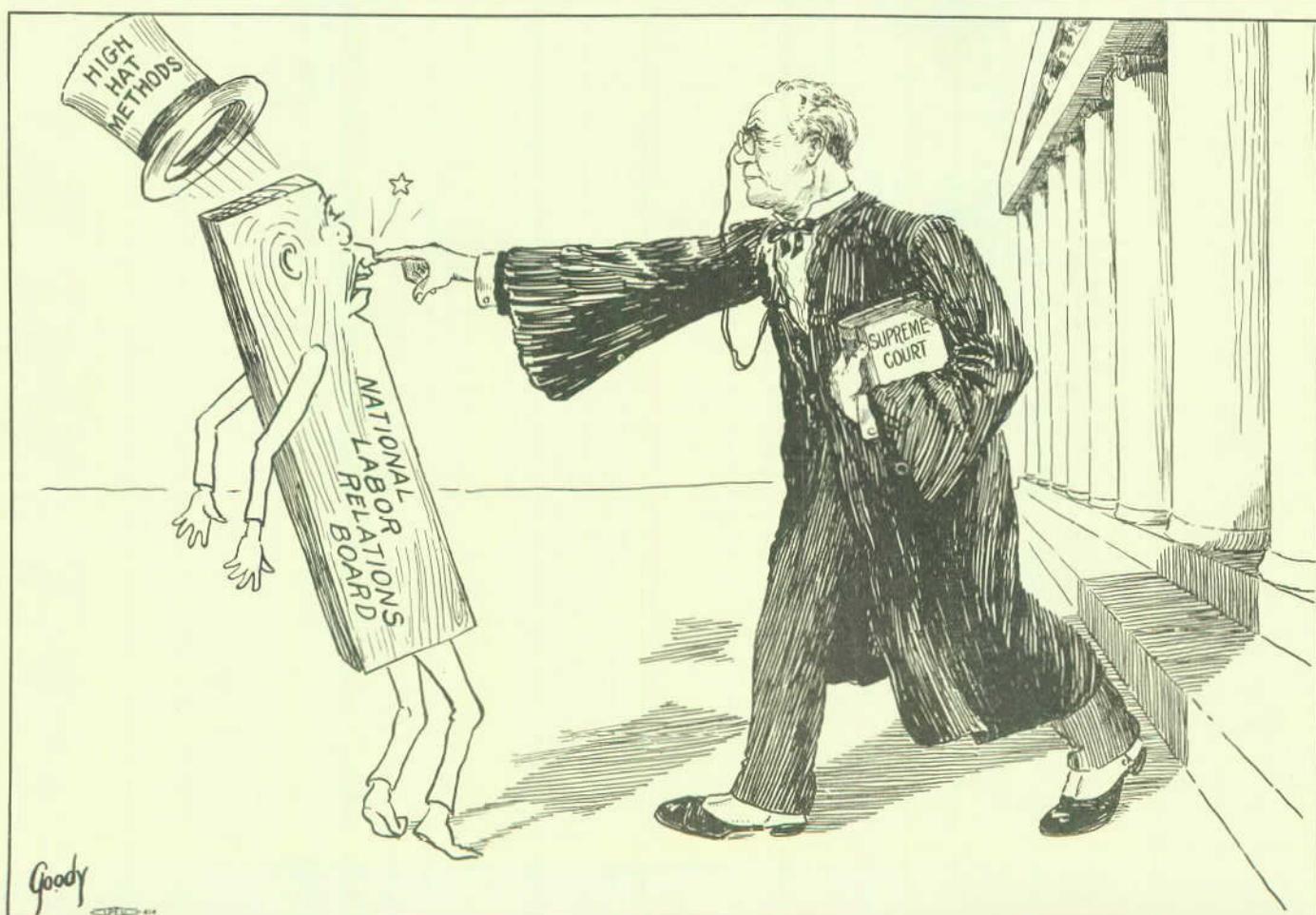
potential friend, with this new service plus system.

Jess Peck is home from the hospital. Got home for Christmas. Harry Brassel, who broke his left ankle when he stepped and slipped on a slippery sidewalk, cleared the hospital, along with Fred Schumaker, the day before Christmas. Floyd was confined to the spotless cot due to pneumonia. For the first time in several months we were clear of employees at the hospital, then at noon on Christmas Day, Brother Ben Blimm, of Sylvania, was taken there with an infection from a previous injury. St. Vincents Hospital is a darn nice place when services are needed, but, fellows, what say, let us pass it up during 1939. They need the beds for the sick and weak. Instead of reviewing the things that happen the month after they occur, let us all look one week ahead this year and do something toward prevention for a change. It is easy to put a worker on the spot for criticism after an accident happens, but to see ahead what might have happened and prevent it, is my idea of safety prevention.

Louis F. Shertinger has been appointed as foreman of trouble men. With his years of practical experience it certainly puts the right man in the right job.

Henry W. Schomberg, the boy with the musical voice, who is heard over our network here as static, has solved the problem of the double window. He has bought himself an accordion. Now the neighbors can hear him again so every one is happy, even the man who sold him the instrument. At this writing Brother Ed. Holland has not returned to work, but will soon.

Local No. 245 is meeting in its new hall now. These quarters are in the building at Adams and Tenth Streets, recently pur-



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

chased by the building trades council. Our old friend and captain of many voyages has finally bowed to King Winter and retired. Henry Hansley, the name that was at one time feared from coast to coast, and who has been accredited with making more first class linemen than any other foreman in the business, has now taken up his new duties as home furnace tender. And Hank, you will be surprised to know that everyone whom I talk to now who used to dread the day when they would end up back of the eight ball on your gang, is saying now, "He wasn't such a bad old fellow, at that; and I have worked for worse." Happy days, fellow; you have earned them!

Charley Kane has been removed from the "chillblain brigade" and has been given charge of a broom and dust-pan at the service building. Found out at Christmas party that Jay Swank makes a very good Wahoo character. Homer Feasel hasn't drawn blood on Poggie Martin for several weeks now. Moritz Kumpi raised a fine crop of pheasants this year on his farm, and Roy Myers has taken up quarters at No. 13 Engine House. Are you in the dog house, Roy?

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Well, folks, winter is here and it really came with a bang. But we can't kick as we have had a break in the weather this year, and it has been like we have never seen before for so late in the season. We have some work in the northern part of the lower peninsula and the snow will probably close it down as when it snows and blows up there, it really does a job of it.

At the present time we are trying to make some changes in our license law, but as usual the utilities are trying to do everything they can to hamper us, as it will mean that they can't take anyone who can memorize the code and give them a license, then put them to work at wages that are not a living one, and keep the unions down.

A representative of the Edison Electric Co. made an appearance at Detroit two weeks ago and told the crowd that the code was badly in need of revision, inasmuch as it was too much for safety and the cost of wiring was too expensive. The only thing that the utilities are interested in is the connected load that they get from every house wired and not for the safety of the people. They want to go back to the days of brass sockets in basements and green and yellow drop cards. So, Brothers, let's get together as President Tracy has asked us and do all that we can to stop these "wolves in sheep's clothing."

I received a card from a Brother in New Jersey and regret indeed that I was unable to answer him as somehow or other his address was mislaid. Hope that he reads this and understands that I certainly meant to answer him at once.

Brother Mal Harris and Mrs. Harris are the proud parents of a Christmas-time baby girl. Mal is taking all the credit, but we haven't talked to Mrs. Harris as yet, so aren't sure. Any-hoooo here is lots of luck to the new boss in the Harris family!

TED CREVIER.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

L. U. No. B-292 held quite a celebration on the first of November in honor of our first member to retire on the Brotherhood pension. The Brother to retire was Brother T. O. ("Ted") Filiatreau, Card No. 212029, who retired at the age of 67, having been a member in continuous good standing for over 26 years. He was initiated May 29, 1912.

When the members of L. U. No. B-292 learned that Brother Filiatreau was to retire

Invents De-Icer

A device for the prevention of ice formation on the wings of airplanes has just been patented by Brother Edward A. Driscoll, of Local Union No. 3. As the formation of ice on airplanes constitutes quite a serious hazard in cold weather flying, Brother Driscoll's invention, which can be attached to any plane—and also is detachable when not needed—should find a ready market.

The action of the device follows the principle which is broadly covered in another Driscoll patent, of separating electrical conductors of opposite polarity by an absorbent medium, which when dry is an insulator and which when moist permits passage of current sufficient to prevent formation of ice. The particular separating medium used is a sheet of asbestos and the spaced conductors of opposite polarity are thin strips or wires of metal. A covering of wire mesh is applied over the asbestos as a protection from wear, which however, will not prevent the absorption of moisture. The device does not operate in dry weather but acts automatically when the asbestos insulating layer becomes wet from rain, snow or ice, thus ceasing to be an insulator and becoming a conductor.

on the pension on November 1, they decided to celebrate the event by giving "Ted" a farewell or retirement party. So a committee was appointed and they at once got out tickets (which sold for \$1 each—to members only) and made the other necessary arrangements for one of the best enjoyed affairs of the year. We take our hats off to the committee for their splendid entertainment.

Brother Filiatreau, in the old days when he joined the I. B. E. W., was a lineman, but later he went into the inside game and for about the last 20 years has worked as an electrician for the board of education. Being a civil service employee of the city of Minneapolis, he will also draw a pension from the city, for which we are all well pleased for "Ted" is one of our old timers with a 100 per cent union record, both as a member and as an officer. He was treasurer of the local for several years.

November 1 was meeting night for the local and after a short meeting the Brothers adjourned to the Eagles' Hall where the committee had everything in readiness for the retirement party. And what a party!

After the kegs had been tapped and the liquid refreshment and pretzels had been passed around, Brother Filiatreau was called to the platform by the committee and presented with Ticket No. 1. Then the party really got under way. There were several card games, plenty of good music and one group formed themselves into about a double quartet and sang everything, even to "Sweet Adeline."

About the middle of the evening the committee called the party to order and after calling Brother "Ted" once more to the platform presented him with a beautiful ring bearing the I. B. E. W. emblem and also with the proceeds of the ticket sale which at that time amounted to \$115, with quite a bit more to be collected later. This presentation was followed with several very appropriate speeches, after which a delicious Dutch luncheon was served.

The party was a huge success and a very enjoyable time was had by all and will long be remembered. Brother Filiatreau cer-

tainly enjoyed himself and the entire membership of L. U. No. B-292 wish to join in extending to our retiring Brother our undying affection and best wishes.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 324, LONGVIEW, TEXAS

Editor:

Having never seen a letter from this local in the JOURNAL, I have decided that it is about time that L. U. No. 324 was being heard from.

As this is again Christmas Day, I take this opportunity of wishing the entire organization of the I. B. E. W. a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

This local was organized in 1931 by Vice President W. L. Ingram as an inside local, with a very small membership. Since that time the linemen have organized and the charter has been changed to a mixed local. At the present time we have a membership of 52. Although we are in the heart of the world famous oil field, work is very slow, especially for wiremen. Line work has been very good for linemen for the past two years but is rather slack at present. We hope that it will pick up in the near future and the boys who are loafing can get back to work.

In reading over the letters from the various locals published in the JOURNAL I find some that are very interesting and helpful. I wonder how many of the Brothers read their JOURNAL each month. We find that some of the members of our local do not care enough about their organization to even take their JOURNAL home. Now, Brothers, I don't think that a man who won't take his JOURNAL home with him and read it cares very much about his local, or his card, either.

I notice that some of the locals complain about their members not attending meetings. One thing that I can say for this local, since we got a signed agreement with the power company we have had good attendance at our meetings. Can't say much for the attendance before that, though.

Well, Brothers, how about giving the officers of your local a little help, assistance and co-operation in handling the business of the local? They need all of it they can get because they are not only cussed and discussed by the company that they work for for being leaders of a union, but they are also cussed by the members for the way they conduct the affairs of the local as well. A local union is a business just the same as a company, and in order to make a success of it you have to have the help and assistance of your members just the same as a company has to have the help and assistance of its employees. If you don't get it, you can't last very long. So, I would say to the members who are always looking for something to cuss the officers about, to stop looking for trouble and study your constitution and by-laws and see if you can't find a way to help them make a bigger and better local, and have better and friendlier meetings. It will be appreciated, I can assure you.

Yours through a knot-hole and for a bigger and better organization.

RAY EDWARDS.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY AND VICINITY, N. Y.

Editor:

In the midst of holiday cheer I am going to have to step on it to get this away to the JOURNAL in time to beat the dead line.

Everything is quiet and peaceful as it should be in the sense of Christmas spirit, only too quiet for most of the boys. Everyone was in hopes that Santa Claus would leave a few jobs in their stockings, but it seems that he just did not have enough to go around this year.

I see that the various delegates are return-

ing from the Pan American Conference held at Lima, Peru, South America, and at this time I want to welcome home President Tracy, who was highly honored by our President Roosevelt in being chosen as a representative to this body. By all reports this conference has accomplished much in bonding the various countries on the American continent into a declaration to the world that they shall stand united against foreign aggression. Not only has the conference shown the willingness of American nations to stand together but also it has proven that American ideals can succeed regardless of foreign propaganda. Our generation has at last realized that it cannot hold itself aloof from international affairs. The man of today is a citizen of the world.

More than 150 years ago, Washington in his farewell address stated that the United States should avoid entangling alliances with foreign powers. This has been the policy of practically all the Presidents until the wartime President Wilson. James Monroe, the fifth President of our country, in his seventh annual message not only reaffirmed our policy of noninterference in foreign affairs, but also declared that there should be no interference on the part of any European power with any government on the American continent. This was known as the Monroe Doctrine.

Because of this and other subsequent events the United States gained amity with Latin American nations. With the formation of the Pan American Union, a closer understanding has developed between the Americas and in recent years greater strides have been made in this direction.

The American continent possesses practically two-thirds of the natural resources of the world, and considering our unpaid debts I should say three-quarters of the capital of the world. The natural boundaries of our continent form a protective barrier to aggression from practically all sides excepting the north, and our Canadian cousins, I believe, can be depended upon in any emergency. Therefore, I believe, by bonding ourselves into one united front we can resist any foreign invasion by sea or air and also by propaganda.

While I am writing the above lines and urging a united America, the thought comes to me how similar the same problems are as they confront labor. Today we have anything but a united front, with the A. F. of L. and affiliated unions, and the C. I. O. and their following, and then a few independent organizations, to say nothing of company unions. All of the above mentioned call themselves union men, but they are not united in a common cause and standing shoulder to shoulder.

During the present administration of government, labor has come far in organization and asserting its rights, but what it has gained toward one end it has lost to the other by being divided against itself. Remember the old proverb, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." And so it will work for us, by keeping labor disorganized among the organized the enemies of unionism are accomplishing their ends and are profiting thereby. Let every one of us try to imagine the organization we could present if John Lewis and William Green could get together long enough to forget their differences. It is my desire that they should, and I believe it to be the sentiment of the majority of the rank and file of both organizations. We all know that some concessions would have to be made by both sides, but I believe that in the end, both could be satisfied, considering what is at stake.

Like everything else I suppose we will realize too late what were our mistakes. The time now is ripe for any get-together between the two factions. A couple of years hence, who knows? I know a change of administra-

tion in Washington will not help any and in fact a complete change to the other political party will do more harm than a lot of us can at this time imagine. We all know who are the foes of the Child Labor Amendment, Wagner Labor Act, Social Security, Wages and Hours Law and in fact any Act, bill or law conceived to the advancement of labor. Should we return this party to power, just try to visualize the reform legislation which would be enacted, and when I say reform I do not mean it in any sense of betterment to organized labor.

There are some things that have come into being through the present administration which we cannot condone, and should be remanded. Then on the other hand there never was a time in the history of our government when such a friendly attitude was extended toward labor. And to top it all off laboring people are not able to agree among themselves, to profit by their good fortune. Well, who would you suppose profits by this discord? The enemies of unionism, of course, the same individuals and corporations who are the enemies of our President and our present administration, the self same American citizens who are prolonging the present setup of government spending because they refuse to release private funds in industry for fear that it may help you and me, who depend on a daily wage for our livelihood, thereby helping the great problem of unemployment.

A few weeks ago I overheard a conversation between two men. One man was a minor official of a local village, the other was an executive of a utility company. They were discussing business recovery and the utility executive said, "After 1940, if Roosevelt is not elected for a third term, or some other Democrat does not go into office, my company will start spending, and not before." So that is the sentiment as far as I can see. These few persons in our great country who control the money refuse to spend for fear that they might make it look good for the Democratic Party prior to 1940. Patriotism, I say!

CHARLES H. PRINDLE.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

One of the joys of a press secretary's job is the circumstance that he writes his material today and it is not placed under the eyes of his million or less readers until a month later. So, here I sit writing this effusion on Christmas Day, full of the Yuletide spirit and things, and by the time it reaches the Brethren that spirit will have evaporated and the Apsay will again be filled with the usual material.

The regular late season spurt has just taken place and for the last six weeks our four senior apprentices have been enjoying a "little brief authority" and some extra dough, but with the approach of the merry Yuletide the axe has started to swing and so for another period of waiting some of the boys will have to battle the breezes on top and once again supply their own matches.

Now comes an encouraging report on that valiant old timer, Sid Stevenson. His last trip to the hospital turned out beneficially and he is back at home with his crutches discarded and daily acquiring great proficiency with a cane and his new leg. We hope that it will not be long now until Sid is once more in our midst, telling his authentic tales of the great hoop-snake and the wooden legged cat.

Your correspondent has noticed that the old propaganda mills are beginning to grind again from Europe and we may expect at any time now to have them going full blast in an endeavor to sway dear wealthy credulous Uncle Sam (late Uncle Shylock) to take sides in the approaching conflict. We can

only hope that we will keep fresh in our memory the things that happened to us the last time we fell for the drip and drool fed to us so lavishly by these wily diplomats. Love and kisses and the world safe for democracy until we delivered the necessary cash and the finest flower of our young manhood; and after they had drained us dry, nothing but insult and abuse, while our allies clutched and scrambled in the muck for the spoils of war. Remember?

The New England climate is giving us the annual pushing around as winter swings into its stride with the boys on top carrying 40 pounds of clothes and overshoes, and the boys beneath screeching for lanterns and buckets of charcoal. Well, as Mark Twain once said, "Everyone complains about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." Anyhow after April 1 we can forget it for the next eight months.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, shouldered his way to the bar and placed his instep firmly on the brass rail. He then nonchalantly laid nine pennies before him with the pious hope that the busy lad with the blue button would not bother to count them. Turning to the perfect stranger next to him and licking the foam from his lips he remarked confidentially, "I hate these new doo-dads. They remind me so much of I don't know what!"

THE APSAY.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

After all the notices and in the face of the constitution three supposedly good Brothers came right into our town and worked for some time before getting caught. These Brothers can thank two business managers, ours and theirs, for the peaceable outcome. However, that does not excuse these Brothers for the act nor does it make for kindly or brotherly feeling on the part of the local Brothers who were out of work at the time. How would you feel, and do you think we would get by with it in your town?

There is another type we had around here lately. One George Aper, who paid \$7.50 for a card, No. 552094, in L. U. No. 159, Madison, Wis., September, 1937, and came in here with an old receipt and a good gift of gab. We let him talk the PWA man into putting him on the Clarksville job because we needed linemen who could get past the homeguard regulations. He got in bad with everybody he came in contact with—contractor, workmen, hotels and rooming houses. We understand he hails from around Canton, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va., so if he shows up in your town, beware—he is without card, money or friends, and he'll owe you if you listen.

Dreams do come true, I reckon. Anyway, having preached for years about working out a plan to have the vice president place men around where they are needed, we notice it is beginning to work around to be the practice more or less, but the locals don't get a man's record when they put him to work.

We notice in "Labor," November 29, the National Bureau of Research states: "In 1935 four men do the work of five in 1929—20 per cent less cost of production." How many got pay increases like that? Machinery and methods make some work possible but at what cost.

We received the application of "Red" Trolinger, Jr., age 10 hours, last month, and it was filed until he appears in person.

Our executive board is meeting with the contractors in an attempt to promote good will, confidence and better business relations.

It has been our pleasure to attend the meetings of our sign division and we must compliment them on their attendance and earnestness in efforts to build up the sign industry in Nashville.

G. X. Barker, fifth district vice president,

was in town last month assisting in the labor board hearing of the T. E. P. Co. cases.

Work is showing signs of improving and if we can survive the winter we all hope to be working this spring. With Christmas just a few days off we hope all the Brothers will have a cheery Christmas Day and be looking forward to a much better New Year. Brother Leake's letter in November, from L. U. No. 734, cites something we could all bear in mind. And in that mood we submit a poem we have sent in before.

A Kind Word

"How little it costs, if we give it a thought,
To make happy some heart each day.
Just one kind word or a tender smile,
As we go on our daily way.

"Perchance a look will suffice to clear
The cloud from a neighbor's face,
And the press of a hand in sympathy
A sorrowful tear efface.

"It costs so little I wonder why
We give so little thought?
A smile, kind words, a glance, a touch,
What magic with them is wrought?"

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Editor:

It has been some time since our local has had an article in the WORKER. We have made quite a bit of progress in the last 90 days, for we have had a building trades organization campaign on and we have signed up companies that I understand have been open shop all over the country and have been hard to handle. We have succeeded in stopping several jobs at the beginning, for we have the common labor organized and we have a very good chance of controlling practically all the work in the Valley. At the present time we have quite a few men out of work, but we do have a lot of work coming on that will be going about May and it looks as though everything will be breaking at once, for there are quite a few school buildings to be built in this county and a slum clearance project to be started some time in the spring.

At the present time there is one \$600,000 apartment house under construction which is being built by a Washington concern, which was one of the jobs we had to stop for a week to get straightened up.

We are coming out for a new wage scale and agreement the first of April which we expect to get without much trouble, for I believe we really have a fair and just one to present to the contractors. For the amount

of work we have gotten straightened up we have a just demand for practically all work of building trades jobs and through this co-operation we really have been able to accomplish a great deal that we could not control before. For instance, the Viscose Co., at Nitro, W. Va., is one job that we could not get till we had a building trades strike that was on during the American Federation Convention at Houston and we certainly learned a great deal about the tricks of the trade for there were telegrams coming from several sources that we ignored that if we had paid any attention to them we would have lost that job.

I was reading in the WORKER, I believe the October issue, that a certain I. O. representative was off the job sick. Well, while he was in our territory he never did complain of bad health, for he seemed to enjoy stopping a couple of days with us as often as possible. I do hope he is in better health now. I believe he is located on the T. V. A. at present.

J. N. STURGEON.

L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

New Year's Day has passed. Many of the good resolutions made on that day have already been forgotten or broken, however it's still the month of January and there are 11 more months to follow. The daily papers are telling us of plans for the year as outlined by the corporations and utilities; sales managers are handing quotas to the sales forces; manufacturers are after new orders and the railroads after more business. January is the month that American business takes inventory, reviews the past year to make sure that the mistakes of that year will not be repeated and lays the plans for the months to follow.

Being in business ourselves, let's check over a few outstanding facts. Economists tell us that our present economic system depends on three contributing factors, namely land, capital and labor. All three of these factors must work together if progress is to be made. Capital and land can produce nothing without the help of labor and in like way labor and land can make little headway without the assistance of capital. Realizing that we are necessary to the wheels of industry and that the only commodity we have to sell is our labor we have banded together to accomplish three objectives—raise wages, shorten hours and better our working conditions. Forty-eight years of united effort and competent leadership have placed the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as the outstanding labor organization in the

western hemisphere. Our organization has shown and is showing the working people of America that it is possible to sit down with the boss and talk problems over to the mutual benefit of both. We know that his problems are our problems and that if and when he is forced to close his doors we will find ourselves on the streets. Forty-eight years as a labor organization have also shown us that regardless of the bitterness that may be held against the other side that all parties lose when it is necessary to "pull the pin" or walk out. It is labor's last resort to have to strike. Knowing this we can well pride ourselves in our leadership inasmuch as we have had to use this last weapon at our command but seldom.

As business reviews the past year they weed out the poor practices and strive to better the good. As a national institution it might be well for us to follow this example. In the past while enjoying the benefits of a good contract and safely employed on a good job haven't we been all more or less guilty of dismissing the thought of trying to organize some other job in the same locality with something like "Aw let 'em fight their own battle. If they ain't got guts enough to organize and put up a front, why should I worry?" Or maybe "Those guys thought enough of that job to scab to get it, now let 'em like it." Being raised in a union home, I hold nothing but contempt for anyone who will break strike, however, we overlook the fact that as long as we permit jobs to exist that do not come up to our standards, we are placing a false top to our wages, hours and conditions. Our boss can't raise our pay, shorten the hours or better the conditions until such time as he can eliminate this unfair competition. He may use first class material and the best labor on the market, however, his business can only go so far as long as he is held down. We are in the field to change this picture and we will do it if and when each one of us will appoint ourselves as an organization committee of one to go out and bring in at least one new member this year. Maybe you will say that that isn't much of a quota for a new year, but looking back over the progress we have made with our present membership, stop and ask yourself where we could go with double the membership? Being Americans, aren't we all guilty of being just a little too satisfied? As a craft we are tops, most of us are making more money than ever before, the shortest hours and the best conditions we have ever enjoyed. We know that the present administration will be in office for two more years and that as long as they do remain that labor will continue to get the best break it has ever received. Congress and the President have done everything ex-



Many local unions are represented in this crew working on electrical construction at the Dow Chemical Co. job at Wilmington, N. C. When L. U. No. B-495 sent out the call the I. B. E. W. boys came from far and near.

cept to pass laws to compel all workers to join a labor organization. Closed shop conditions on all jobs will go a long way towards eliminating unfair competition that your boss is forced to meet under the present set-up. Your government, your international officers and your boss are doing all in their power to restore real prosperity and just as soon as each and every one of us realize the importance of getting one new member in 1939, thereby doubling our present membership, we will be doing a lot towards holding up our end in this united effort in restoring prosperity. Labor plays an important part in the economic picture. We are in the field to organize the electrical industry as a whole; not just the branch where we happen to be employed. Our present membership doubled won't cover it but it will place an entirely different light on the present outlook. Those of you who have worked on camp jobs will remember the cook calling out in the mornings: "Arise and shine! Daylight in the swamp! Come and get it!" It's there for us; what are we waiting on? Come on, gang, "Time's a-wastin'."

SILENT ROBBINS.

L. U. NO. B-495, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Editor:

"Headache"—Here's another write-up from that mixed local in Wilmington, N. C. We wanted to get in another article and picture as the work is drawing to a close on our contract with Austin Company on the Dow Chemical Company construction job near this city.

Brothers, we had a motley crew on that job, but don't forget it—it was union. We

had a little trouble getting started on this job, but the "cat" finally found the "rat" and with everything union, from general foreman on down, we really went to town.

All the members of our local were placed, and rather than sell tickets for the jobs to some of our light-headed townsmen, we pulled in old union men from far and near. Most of them had pretty slack belts when they came here, and a good number of them were out on strikes in their respective localities. Our only regret is that we were not able to place all the flood of applicants we had.

Much credit for the running of the job goes to old "Smoky" Staunton, line foreman and job steward. When Brother Latham got this job straightened out (or thought he got it straight) he told Smoky it was his job and to run it. He did, and how! Mr. Editor, you ask Brother Latham for the details on this. I think he is warming a chair, or something, in one of the recesses of your sanctum sanctorums up there. He's a good scout.

Here's a key to the picture taken in front of the substation of the Dow Chemical Company. Reading from left to right, back row: J. Bullock, C. M. Newhouse, "Blackie" Mullins, H. E. Larkins, R. B. Franks, H. Rue, E. Gadd, Sam Lewis, W. Thornberg, J. D. Guilford, B. Fales, H. W. Andrews, O. A. Warren, C. Everette, "Butch" Daley, Pete Jantonio (general foreman), Harry Owens (inside foreman), "Smoky" Staunton (line foreman). Middle row: H. Marshburn, Sam Chinnis, Homer H. Holland, O. Wright, "Slim" McConnell, "Dr. Pepper" Tyner, W. Lloyd, Fred Avant, Oscar Capps, J. D. Pridgen. Front

row: R. Pierce, F. Wise, "Preacher" Garris, C. B. Spillers, H. Stallings, "Red" Porter, H. Stewart, "Shorty" Crabtree, J. N. Fredy, "Buck" Whitehead, Wade Watson, "Cocky" Patrick, G. Hightower, H. W. Baker, Jr. Isn't that a noble looking gang?

Our utility bunch down here is still carrying on. We will surely miss the construction boys when they leave us, but hope to have them back with us sometime in the future.

N. H. LARKINS, JR.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

It has been my intention to send in an article of interest to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL every month, but failing to carry out my intentions, I guess I will be forced to make the age old excuse—of just plain procrastination. However, do not labor under false impressions and get the idea that we are asleep down here in the South, as our local union is the largest in this section of the country, and is growing steadily every month, and we are pleased to enclose a photograph for publication of a group of I. B. E. W. electrical workers at Guntersville Dam. Under the guidance of Brothers George C. Dunagan, chief electrician; Leo King, assistant chief electrician; John R. Williams, assistant chief electrician; and "gang" foremen, Arthur McKinney, Carter Dove, Ralph Little, and others, they have set a record for the erection of switch yard steel. Our hats are off to this bunch as this work was accomplished in record time, not "raw-hidin'," and the cost of erection will, no doubt, play a large part in future work of this nature for the TVA. In the past some



L. U. NO. 558 IS PROUD TO REPORT A 100 PER CENT I. B. E. W. ORGANIZATION IN THE KV. SWITCH YARD AT GUNTERSVILLE DAM. Left to right, seated: Milliken, Smith, Jones, Pat Galbreath, Pride Weaver, Troy Raley, Leo King (foreman), George C. Dunagan (General Electric foreman), A. W. McKinney (foreman), Metcalf, Horner, Brock, Barnett. Standing: Charles King, Jake Meehan, Emmett Grimes, D. W. Broad, Seeley, G. A. Douglas, Jimmie Maxwell, George Hurt, Utley, A. I. Beadle, Martin, Crow, Murphy.

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W 4 C B F	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.	W 6 R H	Bill Overstreet	San Francisco, Calif.

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of this work was done by the iron workers at a much greater cost than that which was done by the electrical workers, and if figures mean anything, and they certainly do with the TVA, the electrical workers will, no doubt, erect all future work pertaining to switch yard steel. If there is any doubt in any one's mind regarding the exact cost of the erection of the steel on the above mentioned project, as well as other projects

erected by electrical workers, you are at liberty to ask our business manager for information on this matter.

We wish at this time to congratulate this group at Guntersville on the feeling of co-operation they have exemplified. It has been the practice, from the beginning of construction of the dam, for this group to hold meetings on Mondays, following regular meeting of Local No. 558, at which time the

minutes of the regular meeting of Local Union No. 558 are read for acceptance. The minutes of the Guntersville Dam group are sent in to Local No. 558 to be read at the next regular meeting. The attendance to these meetings is remarkable. We wish we could say the same for the group at Florence, but with able, well-learned leaders like "Pop" (W. V.) Evans, things have to hum.

Inasmuch as we are part of the TVA and

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachan	Billings, Mont.	W 9 D L H	James C. Mathney	Elgin, Ill.
W 7 A M X	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 A P	J. A. Erwin	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 A T Y	A. A. Thibodo	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E O F	James A. Turner	Elgin, Ill.
W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 B W K	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E Z Q	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C P	A. H. Barnard	Roundup, Mont.	W 9 F J	Charles Grover	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Butte, Mont.	W 9 F O J	Roy C. Eastman	East St. Louis, Ill.
W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Miles City, Mont.	W 9 F T T	I. D. Burkhardt	Kokomo, Ind.
W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 G G G	Edward W. Chavoen	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 G K V	E. V. Anderson	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E A F	L. H. Klahn	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E L F	Frank Potter	Big Sandy, Mont.	W 9 G W Z	H. A. Leslie	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Renton, Wash.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 F B I	Kenneth O. Snyder	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 7 F D	Otto Johnson	Walla Walla, Wash.	W 9 H Y T	R. W. Lorey	Boulder City, Nev.
W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Great Falls, Mont.	W 9 I O S	Robert Gifford	Bois D'Arc, Mo.
W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W 9 I U J	Arthur A. Avery	Elmhurst, Ill.
W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.	W. H. Woodard	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 F M G	A. A. Dowers	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa.
W 7 F N D	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 K P C	Celeste Giarrante	Joliet, Ill.
W 7 F W B	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 M A P	Ernest Storer	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 M C H	James A. Umberger	Kokomo, Ind.
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 J E	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 M M P	Harry Probst	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 K F	E. E. Petersen	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 M Z S	J. Lester Paulsen	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 M D	E. D. Kellogg	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 N H C	John C. Sorenson	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 N S	Fred J. Follett	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 N N	Robert E. Baird	Oak Park, Ill.
W 7 R X	Nick Foster	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 P E M	Harry Barton	Villa Park, Ill.
W 7 U L	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 W H	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 Q J	Larry Leith	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 Z F	G. E. Foster	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 8 A P U	Douglas E. Church	Syracuse, N. Y.	W 9 R V	John Gause	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watson	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 S J B	W. Pueshel	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 S L S	Herbert Beltz	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 8 F D C	Thomas F. Van Alstyne	Durham, N. C.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 9 T D	H. D. Ashlock	Nobleville, Ind.
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.	W 9 T G D	William Telezyn	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 U K V	Maynard Faith	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio	W 9 U P V	Milton Placko	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 W N F	Myron E. Earl	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio	W 9 W E A	Clyde J. White	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio	W 9 Y H V	Vernon Little	DuQuoin, Ill.
W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A E T	Paul Luecke	Fort Wayne, Ind.	W 9 Y M I	Leon J. Schinkten	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A G U	Virgil Cain	St. Croix Falls, Wis.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A N E	Louis Steiner	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Misniewski	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.		B. Shillo	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 A T H	Robert Perkins	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 A V P	Walter E. Phillips	Chicago, Ill.			
W 9 B B U	Everett D. Blackman	Elgin, Ill.			
W 9 B F A	Leonard Gunderson	Elmwood Park, Ill.	VE 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.	VE 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
W 9 B X G	F. N. Reicheneker	Kansas City, Kans.	VE 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.	VE 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

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Canada

the TVA is a part of us, we think that this article would be incomplete unless something was said pertaining to the vast accomplishments of this governmental agency. Our sympathy goes out to the many thousands of users of electric power who are not near enough to enjoy the cheap power made possible by the TVA. The various power companies have had the public at their mercy for many years regarding cost of electric

power, and in some parts of these United States, this condition still exists. However, we people in the south hope that the TVA boundary line for the sale of power will not be confined only to the south, but that in the near future this line will expand until the entire population of the United States will be allowed to share in saving many thousands of dollars on their electric power rate, made possible by the TVA.

Just recently Roger W. Babson, noted economist, predicted that within the next few years vast expansion of chemical and metal industries will require considerable more electric power than is now being produced in the United States. This means that chemical and metal industries will have an eye on the TVA area and Muscle Shoals where abundant cheap government power is immediately available. It is hoped that the

TVA will continue in the production of electricity at a rate which people can afford to pay.

Yours through a woodpecker's hole,
JOHN GRAHAM.

Editor's note: Sorry, space limitations this month prevent running two letters.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

It is our sad duty at this time to record the death of our late Brother, Alexander McQ. Imrie, who passed away on December 9 at the age of 39 years, after an illness extending over a number of months. Brother Imrie joined the Canadian National Railways at Montreal in the year 1923 and was transferred to the electrical department as electric crane operator in the year 1929. Up until a few months prior to his death, he was operator on one of the stores department midway cranes, and when it was necessary for another operator to obtain outside work owing to sickness, Brother Imrie, although in ill health himself, offered him his outside job for a crane inside the shop in order to accommodate his fellow worker.

During the latter stages of his illness he was most cheerful in spite of his suffering and showed the same courageous spirit which prompted him to enlist in the C. E. F. at the early age of 17 years, joining the seventy-ninth battery and serving in France with the R. C. H. A. until the end of the war. During the years following he was active in veterans' circles, being a staunch member of the Army and Navy Vets. Lake Shore Branch No. 240, at the same time being interested in junior sports in his community.

Brother Imrie was held in high esteem by those with whom he worked, both supervisory and fellow workers, which was exemplified by those present at the funeral, which included Mr. Price and Mr. Long of the stores department, as well as a number of fellow workers from the Point St. Charles shops, also a large delegation from the various veterans organizations from Montreal and district, and numerous floral contributions.

Brother Imrie leaves a wife and seven children, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy in their sad loss.

R. W. WORRAKER.

L. U. NO. 591, STOCKTON, CALIF.

Editor:

Space permitting we would like to add a few words to the ever-increasing talk of trade education. To us, the JOURNAL is becoming the most important publication which comes to our homes, and we look forward to each issue.

A careful study during recent months shows a rapidly growing interest in apprentice schools as well as schools for journeymen. If these articles pertaining to education, depict a cross section of the I. B. E. W. collectively and individually, it would seem that our mental processes are greatly improving. We know nothing which will build up the prestige of the I. B. E. W. as much as planned training to keep abreast of the electrical industry.

Whether this progress is the result of industrial evolution or definite improvement in the reasoning powers of our members, we hesitate to hazard a guess. Perhaps the rapid development in radio during the past 20 years has done much to stimulate the imagination of many of us. It suffices to say that whatever the reason, we have just cause to feel proud of our membership in this organization. As near as we can gather, our international officers foster this idea of building up the reputation of the Brotherhood, and we should be thankful that we have such able men as our leaders. We say this without fear of controversy and sincerely mean it!

The Federal Plan for Apprentice Training has given us a much needed helping hand in setting up apprentice schools and very definitely recognizes trade agreements in regard to apprentice ratios. The California State Department of Education, with our good friend Mr. Lynn Stockwell as director of teacher training, emphasizes the necessity of apprentice teachers being members of their respective trade unions. Mr. Stockwell, as well as many of the staff at the University of California, are very sympathetic to the ideals and principles of unionism. Dr. Mallory of U. C. took an active part in the defeat of the Initiative Measure No. 1, which was on the ballot last November in California. For this help we salute him and respect him.

We wish Brother Schmidt would follow up on his article about "schools." Also the worthy scribe from Milwaukee could give us some useful information as to what they are doing there. Local No. 6, of San Francisco, has an advanced class for journeymen as well as a fine school for apprentices. Brother Shelly, in San Jose, Calif., is doing a fine job in the San Jose Polytechnic High School and is an active member of Local No. 332.

From time to time, we read in the current trade publications about the so-called shortage of "skilled mechanics." If we will face the statement with an open mind, we must admit there is some truth in it. However, this condition is one which we are perfectly able and qualified to remedy. The simple cure is to establish advanced schools for our members. It is there all of us may receive the help we may need along some particular line, provided we put aside any false pride we may have and are willing to listen to the ideas of the other fellow. He may have a method of doing some particular job which, if you tried out, might make your day's work easier and spike a rumor that you are too slow. Surely, as a group of intelligent men and skilled mechanics, no one could or should object if we became a little more efficient in our workmanship. Remember, the more convinced the employer becomes that we as an organization are taking definite steps to improve on our mental faculties, the greater will his respect for us become. If this will not have a tendency to put the electrical workers' trade on a higher plane, will someone please tell us why?

Those of you who have run large crews will agree with us that if you want all-around mechanics, you would, if possible, get one of the old-timers, who was a "boomer" in his younger years. Through sheer necessity, he would work at any branch of the trade wherein a job offered. One naturally picks up useful information and ideas as the result. In looking back on our past experiences, most of us will truthfully say that this gathering of experience was not premeditated. Now, the foregoing statement is not made with the idea of casting reflection on the younger generation, who are continually stepping in the places of those old-timers who have run a good race and have retired to the side lines.

With a little reflection, it is easy to see that the young fellow of today cannot secure his training by the "boomer method." With each passing year, we see fewer floaters. "Home guards" has become the motto of the day. Perhaps this may help improve local conditions of employment. It would seem that the planned training of our apprentices as well as the journeyman should be encouraged in each local union. The electrical industry has advanced so rapidly that some believe the day of the so-called "specialist" has come. We should not concede this point for we would place ourselves at the mercy of the competition which would naturally result. The only way to defeat this "specialty racket" is to keep two jumps ahead of the sponsors of this idea, and the only sane way to do this is to educate ourselves to the point where we

can hold our own on any class of electrical work our card covers.

We wish to pay tribute to the manner in which the apprentices in this local are diligently studying in our apprentice class at the Schneider Vocational High School. It takes plenty of fortitude to attend consistently two classes each week after working at the trade every day.

J. F. LYMAN.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

Everything has been going along very smoothly around here for the last month or so. Of course, Christmas has created a little excitement and work. Most everyone is working pretty steady swinging stringers, decorating Christmas trees, etc. We are hoping for a lot of work for the coming year and bigger and better locals.

We are very glad to report that Brother Avila is recovering from his burns in fine shape, still has a knee a bit stiff, but should limber up O.K. with a little more action. We hope to see him back on the job in the near future.

It is with deep sorrow that we have to report the death of Brother Bob Taylor, who was a loyal and worthy Brother, one of our delegates to Central Labor Union and a good one. He will be greatly missed by all.

Nothing much to write about, but L. U. No. 611 wishes all its Brothers a merry Christmas and a quick recovery from the headaches.

"SHORTY" ADCOX.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

The end of the year has come and it has been a good year for us here in San Mateo County because we have made big gains during this year, but the gains made by Local No. 617 are the most important to us.

Several neon sign shops have been signed up and are employing full union crews in all branches of their work. The credit for signing up these shops belongs to Local No. 617 alone, as our business agent, Brother Crown, signed up the electrical workers in these shops and from that start the other locals of other crafts only had to pick up their members with no work on their part.

Employment of electrical workers at the race tracks of the American Totalization Company and negotiations for contracts and agreements was started by this local through Brother Crown. Now if President Tracy's office will give the help that we need, all of the tracks of this company will be unionized all over the United States.

These tracks employ from three to six electrical workers as regular crews and during the racing season several extra men are employed. There is no reason why the I. B. E. W. should not have all of these men in their ranks.

Both dog racing tracks were signed up, employing at least three electricians, and as the result of our work here the same agreement has been signed with tracks near Los Angeles.

An agreement is now being signed with the W. P. Fuller Paint Co. at their large plant in San Mateo County. A wage increase and better conditions have been obtained for the electricians employed in the plant and they are members of our local.

Negotiations are under way for an agreement with the Armour and Swift Meat Packing Companies which have large plants in this county and in a short time the electricians employed in these plants will become members of our local.

Through the efforts of the delegates of Local No. 617 to the San Mateo County Building and Construction Trades Council, a committee was appointed to meet with a like committee from the Santa Clara County

Council to organize Palo Alto and the northern end of that county. Palo Alto has several non-union contractors who have been slipping over into the southern end of San Mateo County and starting out with their work non-union. We have been active and have made it hard for them to operate or get material whenever they come into our jurisdiction.

Santa Clara County Council has let these rats get away from them in that district but whenever they cross our county line they find that they have to come clean.

Another thing is that the scale for electricians there is \$1 per day less than ours and the same holds true in most of the other crafts as the ratio is about the same.

San Mateo County Council intends to stop this rat invasion into our jurisdiction even if we have to take Palo Alto over into our territory and take it away from Santa Clara Council. We don't want to do this if we can help it but will be forced to if that council does not get busy and clean it up.

We have made a start by bringing a large contractor from Palo Alto into line. This man is William F. Klay, who has been notoriously non-union in the past. One incident at the meeting at which Mr. Klay signed up shows how these two councils could work together. This was the fact that San Mateo Council would not sign up unless Klay also signed up with the Santa Clara County Council, which he did.

It was noticeable at this meeting that 10 locals of the San Mateo County Council were represented while only two were from Santa Clara County Council. That council got the benefit of our work with little or no effort on their part.

San Mateo labor is determined that we are going to keep the conditions that we have made for ourselves, and with Local No. 617 and our business agent, Brother Crown, to keep up the good work we are sure to continue to make gains as we have done during the past year.

Wishing ye Editor and all of his staff, including "Doris and Edith," a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, also to the rest of the locals of the I. B. E. W.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

Among the many good letters in the November issue I found one especially choice morsel of food for thought. It was Brother Morrison, L. U. No. B-1, of St. Louis, who quoted as follows: "Co-operation is not a sentiment, but an economic necessity." How very true this is, yet so many of us fail to actually realize it. In this great state of Oregon it is doubly important that not only we of the I. B. E. W. but all organized labor and friends of labor become personally aware of the fact that our "economic welfare" is strictly within the hands of concentrated co-operation. I say this because of the so-called "anti-picketing bill" which was successfully put over in the November election. This is a vicious, un-American and liberty-destroying Act aimed directly at organized labor. I firmly believe that sooner or later this Act will undoubtedly be declared unconstitutional, but in the meantime we must make the best of it.

Up to the present time, the affairs of L. U. No. 659 are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. There have been rumors from time to time of coming lay-offs (particularly in the construction department), but to date this action has not been taken so perhaps the remaining winter months will bring no such hardship to any of our men.

The Medford unit has a class of 13 men taking the Red Cross first aid instruction which is the first step to improved safety conditions. Similar classes will be instituted in the Roseburg, Klamath, Yreka and Dunsmuir

units as soon as possible. This work is separate from the local union educational and safety meetings, yet it ties in perfectly with, and furthers extensively, the local union program. Several members of the class have signed their intention of following up with the advanced courses given by the Red Cross.

Speaking of safety—the thought occurred to me that through these columns of the correspondence section, it would be possible to make available to the entire membership of the I. B. E. W. information and data on safety methods and procedures which are proving successful in the various individual locals where they are used. For example, I would suggest that at the end of each correspondent's letter a separate item be added under a heading of this nature, "Data on Safety Work." Then follow with a description of some certain condition that has presented unusual hazards or difficulties and then explain the manner in which the safety angle was handled. It can readily be seen that if each letter in these columns contained just one item of this kind, new and different ideas would be plentiful. Unquestionably, this would be of great value to many safety committees who are struggling along trying to improve their own immediate conditions.

Also, I believe this would serve as a powerful impetus to a general program to make all of our membership "safety conscious." When you get right down to it, you will all have to admit that it is plenty tough to have to witness a fellow worker burned, or ride a pole down and come out with a fractured pelvis or back, or some other such accident. So if our correspondence to the JOURNAL which appears in this section can help to prevent these accidents, I for one am 100 per cent for it. What say, Brothers, far and near, does the idea sound worth trying or not? Let's hear from a lot of you on this subject and perhaps 1939 will not leave so many vacant chairs in our ranks.

SUBSTITUTE.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Another year, with its cares and frets, and all of its pains and aches, all of its faults, its mistakes and blunders, has passed beyond recall. A new year is born with all of its possible adversities, its burdens, its perils, its large promises and poor performances, its failures and mistakes. Neither one is ours. The old beyond recall. The new ahead in the future. So there remains only the present. So, let us live it each day as it comes and may each day be one of progress as we run our course.

On December 18, 1938, a meeting of delegates of the local unions of the I. B. E. W. of the state was held in our city. This meeting was called by A. P. Dueweke, L. U. No. 58, as chairman of the legislative committee. The purpose of the meeting was for suggestions and discussion pertaining to the proposed amendments to the state electrical license law.

After several hours of discussion, it was the opinion of the delegates that the proposed amendments would prove adequate to correct the evil features existing in the present law. This law is very young and it is only natural that errors should appear in it as time goes by. Many are in error as to the origin of the electrical license law in Michigan. Ten years ago Brother A. P. Dueweke introduced an electrical license law at a meeting of the Michigan Federation of Labor, held in Jackson, Mich. Lansing Local Union No. 665 also sponsored an electrical license law some years ago, only to have it fail in legislature. After years of work and expense we have secured this law, so it behoves us to guard it and improve it as necessity requires.

Please note the civil service law, only recently passed. In this law we have "the

back door" left wide open. We note that the delegates of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees assembled in our city on December 18, 1938, for the purpose of seeking amendments to correct the flaws in the "merit system." The present law gives free rein to department heads in dismissing employees. The federation would limit dismissals to those ordered for cause and seeks public hearings for ousted employees. The Michigan Federation of Labor will assist this union in drafting a legislative program. Here we have a local union fighting for its very existence, for under the "open back door" clause wholesale dismissals can take place and probably will, as we are having a change in administration. So the fight of labor is not one of a day, or a month, or a year, but a continual one for its existence.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

I have just returned from the second annual ball given by L. U. No. B-702, at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill., November 26, 1938. This ball was given in honor of our great leader, Vice President M. J. Boyle, in an attempt to show him our appreciation of the efforts and help he has and is extending to us in our drive to organize everything in the jurisdiction of the local union.

The executive board met in our Springfield office, Saturday morning, with Vice President Boyle and Business Manager Scott in attendance. I arrived at 6 p. m. to find that not only was a large number of members of the local union already on hand and in tune, but visiting delegations from East St. Louis, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Evansville, Ind., and Wisconsin, to pay homage to our friend, "Mike."

At 7 p. m., in the ballroom, a most filling and tasty banquet was enjoyed while a union orchestra played music designed to aid good fellowship, and I suppose, digestion.

Following the dinner, Business Manager Scott, as toastmaster, introduced Attorney Emory Smith, who delivered a very forceful address on the advances made by the local union under the leadership of Vice President Boyle and Business Manager Scott.

Next, our good friend, Mayor John Gray, of Urbana, Ill., gave a history of labor as exemplified by his father's struggles to better his and his associates' living conditions through organized labor from 1886 to about 1911.

Both speakers in glowing phrases paid tribute to the advances made by our Brotherhood under the able leadership of Vice President Boyle in this territory.

Business Manager Scott gave a short history of the local union, some of the highlights of which were the organization and chartering of the local union in 1911, by a mixture of telephone employees, utility employees and wiremen. These men who laid the foundation of Local Union No. B-702, have passed on, leaving the benefits to us to guard and the further progress to us to fight for.

In 1934, the local union had approximately 175 members. At this time Vice President Boyle and Business Manager Scott conceived the idea of organizing the Illinois Iowa Power Company. Business Manager Scott went on the road organizing and looked after the original local union until November 19, 1935. At this time the writer was placed in charge of the original jurisdiction as assistant to Business Manager Scott. Brother Scott opened offices in Springfield, and with the help and guidance of Vice President Boyle and help of Assistant Business Managers Holly and Curzon, has built the local union to a membership of 1,800 dues-paying members, who are working under closed shop conditions and at a very substantial rate of pay.

This history was very interesting but the writer wished that it was possible in some manner to actually let it be known the heartaches and discouragements that accompanied this progress so that a real picture of this accomplishment and what it meant could be known and appreciated.

The visiting dignitaries were introduced and then Business Manager Scott satisfied the curiosity of the crowd who were wondering who "the three good-looking young men" were, by introducing his assistant business managers, Holly, Curzon and myself.

Last, but not least by any means, the four prettiest bookkeepers and office workers ever employed by any local union, took a bow.

Vice President Boyle addressed the assembly, and it was plain that he was deeply touched by the display of friendship and tributes that had been paid him. It was also plain to the writer that there would be no resting on laurels for anyone but that we who work in this territory had better keep in high gear if we expect to go places at the same time with our vice president and business manager.

Business Manager Scott, on behalf of the local union, presented Vice President Boyle with a three-piece luggage set as a material expression of our sentiments, and we hope that his smile of acceptance can be renewed at many more parties.

At this time Mayor John Gray, of Urbana, Ill., was presented with a watch at a token of our esteem.

The ballroom was then cleared and dancing prevailed with intermissions for some very good entertainers throughout the evening.

In the sunroom, which is across the hall from the ballroom, two bartenders were on duty all evening, and I can safely say those fellows did their "stuff." Of course, they had to, in self-defense. If they had not kept the beer rolling they would probably have lost their jobs to some good amateur "beer jerkers."

It was a grand party, "Gene," and we, of the rank and file, sincerely wish for "Mike" and yourself all the success, prosperity and happiness you both so richly deserve. We feel that history in the electrical industry of the state of Illinois is being made by the most thorough and able of leaders, and pledge unreservedly our co-operation. Knowing you two as I do, I am sure that in addition to all the compliments paid you at the party, the thought that we each and every one consider you "regular guys" is probably the best form of compensation that could be paid you for all your worries and cares.

I also wish to express the thanks and appreciation of Local Union No. B-702 to the following representatives of the neighboring local unions, international representatives and other dignitaries whose attendance helped to make the party such a success:

L. U. No. B-309, East St. Louis, Ill.—A. L. Wegener, A. B. Touchette, Al. Fahrenkrog. Also, Dan Manning, secretary, Illinois State Conference; Joseph Keenan, secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor; John Schilt, business manager, L. U. No. 713; William Ryan, assistant business manager, L. U. No. 134; Seth Piper, assistant business manager, L. U. No. 134; Tom Murray, assistant business manager, L. U. No. 134; Morey Scilare, assistant business manager, L. U. No. 134; Senator Lee, of Chicago; William Cleary, assistant financial secretary, L. U. No. 134; Ed. Brown, business manager, L. U. No. 494, Milwaukee; Frank Mahoney, executive board member, L. U. No. 134; Ed. Murphy, Emmett Duffy, Eddie Sanche, John Ryan, members, L. U. No. 134; Emory Smith, Mr. Hunter, Mayor John Gray, Urbana, Ill.; George Van Horne, E. A. Burger, Evansville, Ind., L. U. No. 702; Mr. Kehoe, Illinois Iowa Power Co.; "Boomer" Davis, Springfield, Ill.

W. R. BOYD.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Local Union No. 723 had its annual Christmas party Saturday evening, December 17, and it sure was a success. Everyone, young and old, had a good time and were well entertained all through the evening.

The entertainment committee sure had their hands full getting everything together and all members and their families want to give them a vote of thanks for their splendid work. The following Brothers were on the entertainment committee: Frank Chrzan and Dale Worthington at the door; Tom Shoulders, Walter Gill, Everett Zumbrun and Harry Raub, refreshments; A. Ammons and Virgil Anderson, masters of ceremonies; Carl Mieboon, singing; Anthony Offerle, Santa Claus; Jack Gibson, Russell Bohnstedt and Harry Sutton, bingo. Clarence Messing's daughter furnished accordion music. Brothers Scharlach and William Lewis won the turkeys as grand prizes.

Everyone seems to be more cheerful this Christmas than they have been for some years. The streets were crowded with people carrying packages. The stores were packed and business seemed good. I just wonder how many asked for the union label when they bought and asked for the clerks' union cards. That should be on every Brother's mind at all times. In that way all unions can do some organizing in the New Year that is coming. So let's go, Brothers; talk union label to everyone you meet and watch the A. F. of L. membership grow.

HARRY SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I will begin this by expressing the hope that all of the Brothers have had a very merry Christmas and will enjoy a happy and prosperous New Year.

In reading through the many fine articles and editorials in the December issue of the JOURNAL, one thought struck me as being typical of the reaction of the average American mind to the outrages practiced in Germany by the Hitler government. That article is in the "Woman's Work" section of the magazine, and, Brother, if you did not read it, dig up your December issue and see what our ladyfolks think of Herr Hitler.

This appeal to the women to boycott German goods came at an opportune time, the Christmas shopping time, when small novelties and ornaments are in large demand, and I believe it caused a great many shoppers to examine the articles on display and to reject those not marked with the words "Made in U. S. A."

In the course of our Christmas shopping, my wife, two daughters and myself examined articles of various kinds in the dime stores, and I venture to say that 80 per cent of the novelties made of china, glass and wood came from Germany or Japan.

Such merchandise should be boycotted by every union man and woman, not only as a protest against the political practices in those countries, but to protect the industries engaged in the manufacture of like articles in this country.

The condemnation of the public in the United States is something that Germany and Japan have yet to experience, and what an experience it will be for them, when it expresses itself! Thoroughly aroused, it can and will make such a boycott effective, and needless to say it will be felt in both Germany and Japan.

So I say, more power to our ladies, and thanks to the author of that article who signs herself "A worker's wife." I hope it

has impressed other members of our craft as it has yours truly.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

Into each life some rain must fall, and when it comes early sorrows can be borne better than in the after years.

Away back in the dark ages of the year 1936, some wise men came to visit a city and talk to other men, desirous but not so wise, and tell these erring Brothers just what was what about the thing that the Brothers were desirous of obtaining.

Hearing the speech of these wise men, one Brother also became wise and went about preaching the same story as the wise men, and instructing the rest of the Brothers as to what must be done if they were to obtain. Some of the Brothers also learned a little wisdom from the one Brother and they in their small way helped with the good work, until at last there was a general awakening amongst the electrical Brothers and they pleaded and begged for the right to have their own organization to help in the fight that was so soon to take place, and lo and behold those who had sent the wise men listened to the pleas of the Brothers and gave a charter to Local Union No. 744, of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Reading Company, which was the railroad that the wise men were trying to awaken and organize.

This charter was granted as of June 18, 1937, just about one year after the arrival of the wise men, and was the cutting edge of the wedge that forced over the vote taken in the fall of 1937, in which the wise men were shown to have been very wise indeed, for through that vote the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor was given the right and privilege of representing the shop crafts on this property.

And now this baby local, only one and one-half years old, has had the misfortune to taste of the sorrow of losing by death one of its strong members, Brother Michael Quirk, of Perth Amboy, N. J., of whose death we were informed on December 12, 1938, and therefore by the presentation of a motion by Brother Gray, seconded by Brother Smythe, it was resolved that the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days and a letter of sympathy sent to the grieving relatives by the secretary, in the name of the local.

This being the first words of the baby, we would like to send you a picture of the officers and charter members of the local, if we only had the picture. Maybe we'll have better luck the next time when you will receive more detailed and better news from this fast growing kid, Local Union No. 744, Philadelphia, Pa.

"SHORTY, THE SEC."

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Several of the residents of this vicinity have complained recently that it didn't seem like Christmas as it wasn't cold enough. In response to their wishes Old Mother Nature arrived a day late with enough cold to satisfy anyone, and as I write this the mercury is flirting coyly around zero, which may make it seem like Christmas but makes darn poor weather for hiking poles, wiener roasts or cold, clammy substation work. And we wish some of those who leave a warm, cozy fire and dash desperately for an equally warm, comfortable office might have an opportunity to shin up one of those aforesaid poles. Maybe they would rather take the milder weather in the future.

This local entertained the children of the members on December 23 with a bang-up party, at which Santa Claus entertained in his usual efficient style, distributing red and green cellophane stockings, filled with nuts and candy, after persuading the children to

sing "Jingle Bells" as a part payment. Sixty individual gifts were distributed to shining-eyed youngsters, and as these presents were bought with their ages and sex in mind, many were the "Ohs" and "Ahs" as the mysterious packages were opened, even a young lady who had asked for a football received her heart's desire. The rest of the evening was spent by the grown ups in getting acquainted, while the kids lost no time in making themselves perfectly at home in the new hall. And we believe this party did much to consolidate our recent gains in popularity with the wives and we hope that by next Christmas our women's auxiliary will be an efficiently functioning unit and the Christmas party for 1939 will be a bigger and better success than the one just past.

And our New Year's masquerade party should bring out enough of the members so that the walls should bulge in the middle, followed by a meeting the first week in January to complete the preliminary plans for the women's unit.

Our new dispenser of cigarettes, pop and other dainties, hasn't quite gotten used to the new hall as yet and in the process of opening the back door that is protected by a heavy iron bar, he removed the pin that secures the bar, then calmly pulled the door open, allowing the bar to drop on his thumb; and later on, showing what had happened, he calmly duplicated the feat. The question now is, which will wear out the quicker, the thumb or the bar.

Our intermediate report has been received, justifying our contention that the "Employees Protective Association" was an illegal organization, and though both the company and the EPA are preparing to file exceptions, we have no doubt that the trial examiner's report will be upheld and we shall ultimately be declared victor. And now that all the agitation is again stirred up about the sale of this company to the Nebraska Public Power District, some of the fellows who have been outside the fold are beginning to wonder what happens to them in case the sale is consummated, and are drifting in, one by one. International Representative Garrity is planning on devoting some time to Omaha and we believe our membership will increase considerably, now that the first of the year is so near. At least this correspondent has enough faith that it will that he has bet five bucks in coin of the realm that we take in 25 new members before February 10, 1939. And as one was obligated at the last meeting we need only 24 to win that bet.

BEA work is opening up in this vicinity, but as there are 100 farmers to every pole, there are no openings for legitimate linemen. But the Loup River District is starting construction and we hope to place the two men we now have out of work.

THE RAMBLIN' KID.

L. U. NO. 768, KALISPELL, MONT.

Editor:

A few words from Local No. 768 to tell you we are progressing nicely. We have had a busy summer as the Mountain States Power Co. have transferred their telephone lines from Second Street to Railroad Street. This was all new construction and vacates one of our busiest streets, which is a big improvement.

They are now about to complete installing a new 1,200 line monotype manual switchboard, manufactured by the Automatic Electric Co. This equipment is being installed by Robert Putman and F. Bel Isle, of L. U. No. 768, supervised by C. King and J. F. Nelson, of L. U. No. 713, and is the largest all-union telephone job ever done in northern Montana. The foreman in charge of all outside construction was Wallace McDonell, of L. U. No. 768.

The Carpenters Local Union No. 911 has completed a fine new hall here on First

Avenue East, which will also be used by various other unions. The Miller Ford Electric Co. has the contract for all electrical work on the two new school buildings under construction here now, both 100 per cent union jobs.

Roy KOHLER.

L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT. Editor:

In this city, on December 5, last, labor fought a battle and came out victorious. The reactionaries were completely routed. Ninety per cent of the labor slate was elected to municipal office, including the mayor. Organized labor played the major part in this victory, but mention must be made of the fact that it was through the combined efforts of all sections of the working class people, the final analysis revealed. A unity of progressive forces is the only solution to the problem confronting labor. Forward looking Windosites can be proud of the victory, which was given much publicity in the press, and all eyes will be waiting to see workingmen run a municipal government, a task not out of the ordinary, as this has been done in other countries for many years, and the tactics employed by the vanquished gave every evidence of their knowing very little of anything.

At the recent Detroit election the progressive movement in which labor has so great a stake, did meet a reverse by an immense coalition of reactionary forces. Being in close proximity to Detroit, we naturally feel this set back. The A. N. G. are to be commended in their activities on the radio in behalf of Governor Frank Murphy's campaign.

Brother Tom Mooney's address is California State Prison, San Quentin, Calif., and for the past quarter of a century this fellow trade unionist has been fighting for a pardon, and we learn with great satisfaction that State Senator Culbert L. Olson was recently elected Democratic governor of California and has promised Brother Mooney a square deal. The numerous appeals for financial assistance coming from Tom Mooney Molders' Defence Committee would indicate that the central body in Washington was not exactly interested in the welfare of the worker in question. Instead of helping Tom Mooney it is a matter of deep regret to trade unionists generally that President Green saw fit to intervene on the side of the reactionary forces in California.

Canadians are expressing their approval of the attitude being taken by Sumner Welles, Mr. Ickes and Senator Pittman toward the governments of Germany and Italy. It is not too soon that the leadership in our great democratic countries should express their horror at the unbelievably cruel persecution of the Jews. We in Canada are thoroughly ashamed of the do-nothing policy in this regard of Premier King of the government of Canada. Not only the workingmen of Canada but citizens generally, resent the fact that while the U. S. A. was so forcibly expressing its disgust of Hitler's and Mussolini's activities, Premier King thought it an opportune time to recognize officially Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. We feel that our premier is doing Canada little credit in following the reactionary (appeasement) policy of the reactionary Chamberlain and Daladier.

In the meantime there is great amusement in Canada over the quarrel which has broken out between the Liberal Premier King and the Liberal Premier Hepburn of the Province of Ontario. Hepburn, who has earned a reputation as "Peck's Bad Boy" of the Liberal Party is now criticizing Premier King for his passivity in the federal arena in the face of great national problems, while Premier King accuses Mr. Hepburn of adopting a deliberate policy of promoting disunity in Canada. Where the matter will end no one knows, but Hepburn has announced his intention of

traveling to Australia to see whether or not he can find there any hint as to how Canada's problems can be settled. Hepburn has been such an avowed enemy of the trade unions and trade union organizations, that one may be permitted to suggest that the best service Hepburn could render to public life in Canada would be to purchase a one-way ticket.

W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

New Year's greetings from Chicago, the finest city in the world, and from L. U. No. 794, the home lodge of the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Western Indiana and the Chicago Belt Line Railways.

Auspicious are the signs for 1939 among the railroad brethren of the craft. Business is definitely picking up; labor relations are peaceful; there seems to be a well grounded desire on the part of both labor and management to better understand each other's problems, to discuss their differences without rancor, and settle them without the long delays which heretofore prevailed.

The belated realization on the part of management that labor must fight with them shoulder to shoulder, if this great transportation industry is to be maintained as a private industry, may have had something to do with their change of attitude. And again, their recent set-back at the hands of the brotherhoods may have been a deciding factor. At any rate, the change is a welcome one, whatever its genesis, and is certain to be of mutual benefit.

We have further reason to be thankful at the outset of 1939. Accidents have been few in the last months of the old year, and minor in character. Brother C. W. Nelson, local chairman of the linemen at this point, had an unusual accident early in December. While standing about 10 yards distant from a section crew who were cutting off a rail end, a piece of steel, wedge-shaped and about half the size of a 22 calibre bullet, struck him just under the left eye, ranged upwards and lodged directly back of the eyeball. At the I. C. Hospital, Dr. Hiram Smith extracted it with a magnet, without cutting or removing the eye. At last report the damaged eye was improving rapidly.

Herb W. Lawless, of Waterloo, an apprentice helper almost out of his time and a candidate for membership in L. U. No. 794, is now confined in the Illinois Central Hospital with a stiff knee, but is improving rapidly and should be back on the job within a week or so.

Well, there are a few straws in the wind. John L. Lewis, while still a menace to the ordered decency of organized labor, is definitely on his way out as far as Chicago is concerned. His C. I. O. affiliates are still breaking agreements right and left, while his good communist friends at Washington continue to back him up. His latest dodge, here in Chicago, is an attempt to hide behind the skirts of the A. F. of L., by cunningly coupling his illegal strike of the Chicago Newspaper Guild against the Hearst Publications in a city-wide distribution of large posters in which is stated, "Hearst fights his employees and all labor with hired slugs and strike breakers." And this in the face of the fact that A. F. of L. affiliates, numbering six times the membership of the C. I. O. Chicago Newspaper Guild, are working every day in peace and harmony at the Chicago plant of the Hearst Publications.

Out at the Union Stock Yards, where the C. I. O. Local No. 567, of the Stock Handlers Union, recently went on strike for a contract, a closed shop and the check-off system, they have an old billy goat, appropriately called "Judas." It is his duty, day in and day out, to lead sheep up a sharp incline to the slaughter pens. When he has reached

the top with his victims in tow, he is let out at a small side gate and returns to the lower pens, where he repeats his Judas act over again.

After the short-lived C. I. O. strike was ended, a disappointed candidate, who had been promised everything and gotten nothing (at least so the story goes), cornered the old billy goat at noon one day, and armed with a bucket of paint and a stencil brush, proceeded to decorate the old boy according to his own idea. On one of the goat's fat sides he painted in bright red letters, "John L. Lewis," and on the other side, "C. I. O.," and then, with a kick in the slats, he turned old Judas loose.

I see by the papers that John L. has again milked his long-suffering United Mine Workers for a cool half million dollars. But let his check-off victims take heart. In all probability this is the last dollar of blood money to be extracted from their meagre earnings. For it is freely predicted that the seventy-sixth session of Congress will find Senator Burke, of Nebraska, offering an amendment to the Wagner Labor Relations Act to outlaw the check-off system. If this amendment passes, so passes John L. Lewis and his C. I. O., the worst menace organized labor has ever faced. As the situation now stands, communists hold key positions on the Labor Relations Board, while John L. Lewis holds hands with Madam Perkins, passes the cigars to Smith, and chums on the side with such known communists as Paul Sifton, David Saposs, Dr. Bloch and others of the same ilk; while they, figuratively at least, thumb their noses at the A. F. of L. and jolly well dispose of their labor relations cases to suit themselves.

DELL BARNHARDT.

L. U. NO. B-876, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

At last the date has been set for the election on the property of the Consumers Power Company, to determine which organization shall represent the employees.

There will be three ways to vote: The I. B. E. W. (Local No. 876), the C. I. O., or neither. The dates set, as we understand it, are to be January 10, 11, 12 and 13. The balloting will be under the jurisdiction of the NLRB and will be conducted as follows: There are to be six ballot boxes, each in charge of an NLRB man. The I. B. E. W. will also have one watcher with each box who will stay with the box all four days. The C. I. O. also has that privilege. As the boxes are taken to the various voting places by the Consumers Power Co. trucks, they will be met by three more men from that locality, one from the I. B. E. W., one from the Consumers Power Co., and one from the C. I. O., making a total of six men at each voting place to see that the election is run properly.

A small number of employees in outlying districts will mail in their ballots. It is, of course, possible that there will be more changes but probably only minor ones.

At the hearing in Detroit, the C. I. O. objected to several classes of employees voting, which seemed very odd, taking into consideration the fact that the C. I. O. is supposed to be an industrial union. We were opposed to the elimination of these men and referred the matter to Mr. Tracy. The Brotherhood then went to work in our behalf, the results being that they will be allowed to vote, except foremen and supervisors.

There is nothing more to add at this time except that we feel very confident of winning the coming election and the situation looks very good to us at present.

The Collier Construction Co. and the Hall Construction Co. have been doing some rural construction work here and as they have agreements with the I. B. E. W., we were

able to place quite a few of the Brothers with them.

We take this opportunity to give a vote of thanks to all of the various locals throughout the state, for they certainly have given us the very finest assistance and the Brothers in Local No. B-876 appreciate it and only hope that some day they may return these favors.

In the next issue we hope to have some interesting facts about the election and will give a complete report of it to the Brothers at that time.

GERALD L. GILL.

L. U. NO. 886, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

A farewell party and dance were given by the members of Local No. 886, November 18, in honor of William C. Haack, charter member of this local. Brother Haack, who is 65



WILLIAM C. HAACK

of L. U. No. 886, Minneapolis, was given a celebration by his local when retired on pension. This picture was taken in the garden at his home.

years of age, is retiring as an electrician on the Milwaukee Railroad after 28 years' service and has continuous good standing in the I. B. E. W. for 25 years.

President William Neuman, in behalf of Local No. 886, presented Brother Haack with an I. B. E. W. watch charm as a token of appreciation of the good work he has done for the organization.

EMIL BAHEYEN.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

We are nearing the close of another year and can look back over our accomplishments and failures and resolve not to repeat the mistakes which we have made and not let our satisfaction over our accomplishments blind us to the fact that we cannot relax our efforts and let things go or we will find ourselves losing ground.

The united efforts of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations have demonstrated what can be done when all crafts pull together. However, the results of the elections in the various states certainly demonstrated that the members of these various organizations passed the buck and did not support men who had proved by their past record that they deserved the working man's vote. The railroad workers in the state of Ohio turned their backs on a Senator who had proved himself right and threw their support to a man who has no record and whose entire background assures us that he is not sincere when he confesses his love for the working man. In 1920 the workingmen got temperamental at the polls and we took a trimming under Warren, Cal and Herb, with the railroad shopmen on a majority of roads working under the yoke of a company union.

In 1932 the workingmen again regained their senses and used their common sense in voting and as a result the company union is dead and every man has the right to join the organization of his craft and is protected by law in doing so. However, if we want to hold what we have gained it is time for all of us to do some straight thinking and ignore the propaganda in magazines and newspapers and get your facts straight from "Labor" and the journals of our various organizations. Our forefathers had the guts to fight for the right to go to the polls and elect their representatives. All we have to do is to go to the polls with the knowledge of the past record of the men we are voting for and elect these men to represent us. Do not vote for a man because he comes from your home town or claims he got a new depot built for you. Keep him in your town for a pet, but when you go to the polls to elect a man to represent you and protect your livelihood, wages and working conditions, put your mark opposite the name of the man who has been representing you and has done a good job, because you know that he will continue to do the same good job if you re-elect him.

In the December 24 issue of "Liberty," Friend Bernarr proceeds to show us what he doesn't know about the railroads by spouting advice and making statements which show he is not familiar with his subject. However, he owns "Liberty," and can publish what he wants and we have our JOURNAL and can answer him if his writings are worth answering. The October issue of "Railroad Magazine" would enlighten him on government control during the World War, and incidentally, he might get interested in their model railroad articles and buy himself a pike to play with instead of trying to kid us old rails.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. B-921, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Well, here I am back again to let you who didn't attend B-921's dance, held December 3, 1938, in on the good time you missed.

Approximately 500 people attended and from the applause this reporter heard, they all enjoyed the floor show, which the following people took part in: Kay Mann really out-sang herself when she rendered "So Help Me" and "Dinah." So help me, Kay, you were swell. Dot and Helen really went to town tap-dancing to the tune of the "Big Apple." Wanda Liss proved to have a pleasing voice along with a swell personality when she gave out with "A Tisket, A Tasket." Last, but far from the least, the whole show was under the direction of our beloved M. C. Harry Friedman, who, as usual, did a grand job of singing "I Wouldn't Change You For the World" and "A Pocket Full of Dreams." We wouldn't change you for the world, Harry.

Well, so much for the dance. By the time this is printed we will be well under way with our Christmas party.

DORIS J. KENNY.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Hello, my friends and Brothers. Happy New Year to you! Another year has passed into the annals of history, and a New Year is away to a good start. Here's hoping every one of you had a good Christmas and may the whole I. B. E. W. family enjoy a happy and prosperous New Year. What the new year holds in store for us, no one can tell; but we can be prepared for Old Man Opportunity when he does knock. Remember, opportunity may knock on your door, but he won't scratch under.

But 1938 was not such a bad year for Local No. 948. We had several years in the past eight years that did not come up to the standard of 1938. The majority of our men are working. We have a job for the Buick Motor Company that went to John Livingston Company, and a state job at Lapeer, Mich., that went to the Hall Electric.

The Lapeer job is an addition to and remodeling of several buildings at the home for the feeble minded. Yours truly hopes he will not get sent out on the Lapeer job, as some of the guards or nurses may mistake him for one of the inmates and not let him out at quitting time.

We have a lot of work in this vicinity, but it's all on paper, and we cannot very well digest that. We are all in hopes of this work materializing before spring. Since Michigan went Republican, it may be they will loosen up their purse strings to show the Democrats up. Whatever the outcome may be, we are living in hopes, if we die in despair.

One of our Brothers had a serious and near fatal accident a few weeks ago. Brother Al Carlson, with his wife and another couple were driving between Flint and Saginaw. He hit a strip of icy pavement, his car skidded and turned several somersaults, ending up with the four wheels up where the top should have been. The car was a total wreck, and the occupants darn near the same. In turning over, the right hand door flew open and threw Mrs. Carlson clear of the car. She was badly shaken up but not seriously hurt. The other lady received a skull fracture, and the man was badly bruised and cut. Brother Carlson received a very badly dislocated back, several ugly cuts about the head and face, and gasoline burns about the face and one side. It was lucky for them that the accident occurred in a patrolled speed zone where a highway patrolman drives north or south every few minutes. When they first extricated Brother Carlson from the wreckage, they thought him dead or his back broken. We are glad to report Brother Carlson is not dead and the X-ray showed his back not broken. We had a special brace made for him which he will be forced to wear for several months.

If you can call anything amusing under the circumstances, an amusing incident occurred while Brothers Walker, Marble, Allen, Rose, and Hueston were visiting with Brother Carlson. He was telling them that the doctors had X-rayed his head and back and the X-ray showed the back was not broken. Brother Marble, very innocently, but seriously, asked did it show anything in the head. Brother Carlson is doing fine, and we wish him an early recovery and hope he will come out of the ordeal as good as new.

The subject of communism and nazi-ism is about to become a menace to our democratic form of government. It seems to me there is something wrong with our laws, or our law-enforcing bodies. They know the names and addresses of the promoters of these different "isms" and what have you, yet they allow them to run around the country unmolested to preach their destructive and deceiving doctrine. Something should be done about it, and labor is the one to start the ball to rolling, as we have everything to lose and

nothing to gain under any other form of government. Some will say what is there to be alarmed over? The communists are in the minority. They were the minority group in the European countries at one time, but by their damnable deceit and subterfuge, look where they are today. "Mighty oaks from little acorns grow."

We live in a country today where we enjoy freedom of speech and press. If what we say or write is the truth, we can shout it from the radio or any place we choose, or print it in the papers, or plaster it on the millions of unsightly billboards that dot the country. We enjoy the freedom of exercising our religious beliefs "according to the dictates of our own conscience." We can own any amount of property if we have the ability to acquire it, and do with it as we choose. Last, but not least, we have the privilege of organizing the different trades and crafts into unions, and if we can qualify we can join them or not join them. It's up to us to choose. Any person who will compare the freedom of the people of Germany, Italy and Russia with the freedom of the people of the United States and can after a comparison have faith in and respect for the "isms" of Europe, they must have the brain of a "jassack" and the imagination of a degenerate gorilla. I do not see how any sane man could fall for the line of patter they dish out, but they do; consequently we have thousands of these destructive ingrates running loose within the confines of our borders. We must weed them out of organized labor and expose them, whoever they are. Our form of government will survive if we prove worthy of it by believing in it, working for it, and fighting for it.

From my way of thinking every voter can go a long way toward maintaining our form of government. Just simply stop dabbling in party politics. Vote for the man, to — with the party. More consideration should be given to the person who is running for office instead of the party he or she may be identified with. There are some politicians and other crooks and parasites who are detrimental to our form of government who owe their existence wholly to party politics. If we wish our future to be so organized that we can work peacefully and live happily, we must keep the important business of running our country out of the hands of political reformers, or one of these days we will wake up and find our G. O. P. and Democratic parties transformed into O. G. P., One Gyp Party. I don't see any difference between kowtowing to a power-crazed rat paperhanger in Germany or kowtowing to a rebel coal miner in the United States. So, let us wake up before our "unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are snatched away from us.

JAMES J. DUNCAN.

**L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA,
CALIF.**

Editor:

Labor marches again in California. The past election shows the power of the ballot and what can be accomplished, what the ranks of labor can do when they show the proper spirit as good American citizens and go to the polls when such times arise.

And it seems that it would be a good policy to make it compulsory for every American citizen within the voting age to be a registered voter in his respective precinct and to keep his registration up to date. It has long been proven that the workers of today or yesterday have as much at stake at the ballot box as any other source and if the workers of California will please take note and observe what the labor vote did in this state at the last election you may realize that the elective power lies in your hands.

We have the highest talent in the world

back of us in the Hollywood studios, to fight our battles in picture form. Our writers are the shrewdest and the best, gathered from all far corners of the world, and they have the ability to build a background of any form when it comes to the protection of labor's rights.

And these radio sketches that the actors and actresses handled so ably put all the high-powered silvery-tongued political orators in the dark.

We feel that the incoming administration is with us and it is up to us to protect and safeguard what we have accomplished.

And I can only say that I think it is no more than right for every organized body of workers in the state of California to go on record and extend an unanimous vote of thanks to the studio workers of Hollywood.

While casually turning the pages of the December issue of the *WORKER*, I noticed somewhat of an outstanding glow on pages 649, 650 and 651, which has been missing the past few months. It seems that Locals Nos. 210 and 211 have gone to bat again. How you doing, Bachie? There must be snow on the boardwalk.

President William Green's endorsement of the defeated incumbent for governor, Frank F. Merriam, labor's worst enemy in this state, has surely laid material in the lap of the C. I. O. organizers to use against the American Federation of Labor.

And this endorsement was the most cherished document of all Merriam's campaign material.

At this writing Local No. B-1154 is holding its own. Work and conditions could be better and they could be worse. The time and energy that our officers and business manager put in for the welfare of the local should make it one of the best little locals in the state.

Our jurisdiction is a rather funny-shaped map bounded by an extremely large jurisdiction, and the lack of the proper co-operation makes it mighty tough for the smaller locals, of which there are several concerned with the same handicaps that confront us. These reports have come to our local from the outlying locals which seem to fit perfectly with our problems.

When a local loses control of its membership and they get out of hand we feel that it is no more than proper then to lend a hand and work in accord with the proper authorities and help it protect its right. We feel that we should have the full co-operation of that respective body. But to date it has been our own battle. The members jump boundary lines, work under the scale, step into our territory, go to work and do not notify the business manager. This issue comes up at most every one of our meetings.

When the herdsmen get more sheep in their flock than they can handle, there are bound to be strays. We have learned that it is not quantity that makes a body strong, but quality does. So does the small fat flock bring more returns than the large and scrawny flock. During some of our organization campaigns we have written applications for new members that were not worth the time it took to write them up and before we know it we are compelled to drop them from our lists. These are the type of workmen who give us and all other locals trouble. While in the local they give you worries, and out they still make you trouble. The answer to this example is, whether the local is large or small, it is up to the officers to produce quality, unity and co-operation.

I missed the last month's issue, and no doubt am a little late in extending a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all officers and staff of the I. O., Edith and Doris, and to all the Brothers out there in the wide and open spaces. At this time I will black out.

O. B. THOMAS.



IN MEMORIAM



Isaac Ulery, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated April 30, 1937

On Monday evening, November 28, 1938, the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, took from our midst our beloved Isaac Ulery, and Whereas in the passing of Brother Ulery, L. U. No. B-702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a loyal friend and valuable member; therefore be it

Resolved, To express our sympathies to the family who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

HAROLD M. HANON,
EDWARD J. BRUNNER,
T. L. CLINE.

Angelo Moscariello, L. U. No. B-921

Initiated November 8, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, L. U. No. B-921, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Angelo Moscariello, on November 8, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and loyalty by expressing our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-921 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother, and that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

COMMITTEE.

W. H. Barrett, L. U. No. 1037

Initiated July 6, 1920

It is with a feeling of regret that the members of L. U. No. 1037, Winnipeg, Canada, record the passing of our late Brother, W. H. Barrett, who died November 23, 1938, after a long illness, occasioned through an accident. We extend to his wife and friends our heartfelt sympathy; and therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be placed on the minutes of our next meeting and a letter of condolence sent to the bereaved family.

A. A. MILES,
Recording Secretary.

Carl O. West, L. U. No. 1057

Initiated September 4, 1920

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1057, record the untimely passing of our esteemed and beloved Brother, Carl O. West.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal member and a true friend to us all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in reverent silence with bowed heads in tribute to the memory of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 1057 tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions to be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy to be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of our Brotherhood.

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,
LLOYD BLACK,
MERLE KNIGHT,
Committee.

Nick Demarino, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated August 31, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Nick Demarino; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

T. E. GRANT,
CHARLES E. LANCASTER,
CHARLES RANSON,
Committee.

William Miller, Sr., L. U. No. 610

Initiated May 3, 1937

To the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union No. 610, who have worked with and enjoyed the good fellowship of William Miller, Sr.

We have had the pleasure of a close personal acquaintance and relationship that exists among the workers of our Brotherhood. The passing years will be enhanced rather than dimmed by the memory of his presence amongst us. Our local union lost a valuable member and a true friend.

Whereas the Great Supreme Being has taken him from us; be it

Resolved, That in respect to him and his loved ones, the charter of Local Union No. 610, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be given to his bereaved family, a copy to be attached to the minutes of the local union and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for official publication.

JOSEPH WOLFE,
Recording Secretary.

Charles R. Pitchford, L. U. No. 384

Initiated June 24, 1930

Local Union No. 384, I. B. E. W., of Muskogee, Okla., records the loss of our valued member, Brother Charles R. Pitchford. It is in sincere appreciation of past fellowship that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his loved ones, and sorrow with them in our mutual loss.

In memory of Brother Charles R. Pitchford, the charter of Local Union No. 384 shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution shall be written in our minutes. Copies shall also be sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

H. C. ELLIS,
Recording Secretary.

Raymond C. Wolfe, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated July 14, 1927, in L. U. No. 134

Whereas God in His wisdom has seen fit to suddenly remove from our midst our true and respected Brother, Raymond C. Wolfe;

Whereas our local union lost a true and valuable member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, extend our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

T. BURNS,
E. TILLMAN,
E. RICE,
Committee.

M. P. Turner, L. U. No. 382

Initiated March 16, 1916

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, M. P. Turner, who has passed on to his greatest reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 382, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and a worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand with bowed and reverent silence in respect to the memory of the late Brother M. P. Turner, who was this day returned to the earth from whence he came, after having performed a full and useful life in the benefit of mankind, being particularly helpful to his fellow Brothers in assisting him to join units of self assistance, so that they might in turn help themselves and all mankind; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be named to draft a resolution of tribute and that a copy of the resolution be spread on our minutes, a

copy be sent our official publication, and a copy be sent to the deceased Brother's family, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That when we adjourn this meeting we do so in the memory of the late Brother M. P. Turner.

JAMES L. PLATT,
R. S. DENNY,
FELIX B. GREENE,
Committee.

John Bishop, L. U. No. 34

Initiated February 24, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 34, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, John Bishop; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent tribute to his memory for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE SCHAEFER
WILLIAM KLINT,
W. G. KOPPLER,
Committee.

Bob Taylor, L. U. No. 611

Initiated February 9, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 611, record the death of a very loyal and worthy Brother, Bob Taylor; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 611 extend its sincere sympathy to his family; and as a tribute to his memory be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

SHORTY ADCOX,
Press Secretary.

Hugh Sheppard, L. U. No. 492

Initiated May 29, 1919

It is with profound sorrow and sincere regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 492, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, report that the Grim Reaper sounded that inexorable alarm which we must all at some future time inevitably answer, and summoned to the Grand Union above, "that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," our esteemed and worthy Brother, Hugh Sheppard, and yet

"Even death has a wonderful mission.
Though it robs us of those we love;
It draws our hearts from our surroundings
To long for that meeting above."

To know Brother Sheppard was to have loved him for his many sterling qualities; as a fellow worker he was staunch and true; as a husband he was faithful, loving and kind, and as a father to his two boys he was a companion and an example worthy of emulating; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. M. NEVISON,
T. J. STOKER,
Committee.

Clancy A. Gill, L. U. No. 226

Initiated March 4, 1910

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Topeka, Kans., Local Union No. 226, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Clancy A. Gill, on November 18, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JACK HAWK,
GEORGE RIDOLIN,
HAROLD G. BATES,
Committee.

Henry L. Roeder, L. U. No. B-28

Initiated March 9, 1916

Whereas through the death of Brother Henry L. Roeder, we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have suffered the loss of a loyal and faithful member; and

Whereas the absence of his companionship and interest in this union will be keenly felt by all of us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be included in the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, to whom we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,
Committee.

George E. Lawhorn, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated January 2, 1930

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local Union No. B-18, regret and mourn the loss of one of our members, Brother George E. Lawhorn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere regret and sympathy to his family, and a copy of these resolutions be sent them; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Also, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication, and also be written in our minutes.

W. R. SAUNDERS,
CHARLES ECCLES,
E. P. TAYLOR,
Committee.

A. Imrie, L. U. No. 561

Initiated November 8, 1928

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, A. Imrie; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

R. WORRAKER,
G. FYFE,
A. LEGER,
Committee.

William A. Gill, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated July 17, 1933

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, record the passing of Brother William A. Gill; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Gill; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. R. SAUNDERS,
OTTO HIDDEN,
RAY MARSH,
Committee.

Mark R. Wisner, L. U. No. 397

Initiated August 14, 1923

It is w'th deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 397, I. B. of E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Mark R. Wisner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 397 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. W. SCHNAKE,
A. C. MCGRANER,
W. P. QUINN,
Committee.

William McCullough, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated October 13, 1921

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William McCullough; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-17, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother McCullough one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-17 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-17 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-17 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SETH WHITE,
BERT ROBINSON,
H. CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

J. A. Fitzpatrick, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated March 4, 1930

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, having lost a true and loyal member, feel called upon to express our sorrow and regret at the passing of Brother J. A. Fitzpatrick. Initiated in Local Union No. B-18, March 4, 1930; died September 24, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be forwarded to Brother Fitzpatrick's family and a copy to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

W. R. SAUNDERS,
OTTO HIDDEN,
J. F. WOOD,
Committee.

Augustus Wright, L. U. No. 581

Initiated April 17, 1923

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering our dearly beloved Brother, Augustus Wright; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, also a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

ELIAS R. PIERSON,
THOMAS R. PIERSON,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM DECEMBER 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1938

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	Samuel E. Crouch	\$1,000.00
103	Hubert G. Cox	1,000.00
I. O.	William H. Bopple	1,000.00
122	W. H. Thompson	1,000.00
6	Samuel C. Curtis	1,000.00
48	Hoy B. Miller	475.00
38	Theodore Scherler	1,000.00
595	Charles Patterson	1,000.00
I. O.	Peter J. Hallberg	1,000.00
28	Henry L. Roeder	666.66
481	Frank G. Caylor	1,000.00
I. O.	Daniel W. Kane	1,000.00
5	R. Adams	14.58
I. O.	William Heller	1,000.00
202	Peter J. Kelly	333.34
3	F. J. Knickern	1,000.00
66	J. F. Klemann	650.00
910	Charles W. MacCarter	1,000.00
I. O.	Augustus Wright	1,000.00
I. O.	John L. Collins	1,000.00
I. O.	William Seidel	1,000.00
438	Irving E. Cullett	1,000.00
99	John F. Duffey	1,000.00
I. O.	Herbert Elmore Pearce	1,000.00
3	James Farfone	1,000.00
3	Frank J. Keefe	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph Poirier	1,000.00
309	John Henry Halbert	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
134	Edw. Frank Simon	1,000.00
164	Michael C. Downes	1,000.00
226	Clancy A. Gill	1,000.00
76	H. S. Keigley	1,000.00
397	Mark R. Wisner	1,000.00
1	Joseph C. Mosley	1,000.00
125	Everett S. Goff	1,000.00
I. O.	B. D. Freeman	1,000.00
164	Henry E. C. Ulrich	1,000.00
I. O.	Robert R. Hathaway	1,000.00
I. O.	Martin O'Connor	1,000.00
I. O.	Richard M. Chaney	1,000.00
3	Nathan Lew	300.00
103	William E. Farrington	1,000.00
26	Charles E. Busey	1,000.00
468	Samuel R. Hansberry	1,000.00
444	Erthal C. Crow	300.00
I. O.	Walter D. Franklin	1,000.00
3	Morris Quenzel	650.00
134	Maxwell Jasper	1,000.00
651	William Ambicki	300.00
73	Dan C. Hart	300.00
110	Chris. Larsen	1,000.00
5	William P. Niggel	1,000.00
702	Isaac Ulery	150.00
561	Alexander Imrie	1,000.00
	Total	\$47,139.58

OREGON CHEAT LAW AIRED

(Continued from page 11)

by substantial and responsible organizations into a guerilla warfare by individual workers driven to desperation by the conditions imposed by industrial buccaneers.

"It would make Oregon the industrial black spot of the nation, and would invite discrimination against Oregon products, whether of the farm or factory.

"Adoption of this measure by vote of the people would be a reflection upon people's government, for if a majority of voters can be so deceived as to support this bill there will be many who will question the ability of citizens to rule themselves. Democratic government is dependent upon intelligent action. Democracy will survive only if the majority of citizens recognize the rights of all component groups. Autocratic government has made and enforced discriminatory laws. Legislatures, under the domination of wealth, have raised obstacles against the workers. Shall the people themselves now ape autocracies and venal law-making bodies? If this bill should be adopted it will invite discriminatory laws against other groups, and particularly against farm organizations and co-operatives. In the past labor has stood with the farmer in legislation affecting the farmer, and labor will continue that policy. To insure his own future interest, the farmer will join labor in defeating this measure.

"Enactment of this measure would bring industrial and economic chaos exceeding anything so far experienced in the state. Red-blooded citizens—not alone industrial workers, but all liberty-loving citizens—would arise in righteous and justifiable wrath when they learned of their gross deception in being induced to vote for this measure. Industrial peace cannot be secured by writing on the statute books a law which seeks to abolish the inherent rights of thousands of working citizens of the state."

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave.,
Linden, N. J.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210
N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,

419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO.,
Etna, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport,
Conn.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St.,
Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St.,
New York City.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300
Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New
York City.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14
Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
17 E. 40th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG.
CO., St. Louis, Mo.

J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll
St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE
CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin,
Pa.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie
St., Chicago.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St.,
Chicago.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426
S. Clinton St., Chicago.

PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING
CO., Newark, N. J.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W.
Lake St., Chicago.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500
S. Throop St., Chicago.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave.,
Chicago.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West
Grand Ave., Chicago.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton
Ave., Chicago.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N.
Des Plaines St., Chicago.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des
Plaines St., Chicago.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St.,
Chicago.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis,
Mo.

THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.,
1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY,
INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio.

LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-
land, Ohio.

POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th
St., Cleveland, Ohio.

LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-
land, Ohio.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO.,
INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St.,
New York City.

TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St.,
New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van
Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150
Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,
1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210
N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT
CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island
City, N. Y.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223
N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,
W. Va.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

- CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I.
- STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
- CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
- COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City.
- BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.
- WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
- ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
- ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
- EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.
- TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
- ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.
- PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
- AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
- HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
- COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
- EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
- GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.
- MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I.
- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
- PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
- ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
- HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG.
CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

- JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
- RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
- FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
- NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

- KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
- MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
- ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
- STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
- CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
- GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
- LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.
- RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
- BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
- CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.
- COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
- M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
- FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
- FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.
- A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
- GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
- RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
- FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
- SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
- MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
- THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
- G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
- WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
- CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
- LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
- EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.
- MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
- BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
- METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
- LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
- JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
- ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
- MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
- BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
- BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
- BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
- CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
- FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
- KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
- KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
- THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
- NELSON TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
- R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
- RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
- SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
- TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
- MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
- AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
- ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
- ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
- AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.
- FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.
- B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.
- BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
- CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.
- CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.
- CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
- COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.
- DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
- DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
- EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
- ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.
- FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
- GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
- GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
- PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
- MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
- HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
- INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- KEG-O-LITE PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.
- WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.
- LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.
- LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.
- LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
- LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
- MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 16 West 19th St., New York City.
- METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.
- MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
- MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP MFG. CO., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.
- WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.
- ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.
- QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
- QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
- RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
- RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
- SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFIELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBYRNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- SILK-O-LITE MFG. CORP., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.
- STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- SUNBEAM LAMP & SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 45 East 20th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

- HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.
- C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
- O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

- AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.
- ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.
- DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.
- DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave., New York City.
- UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
- PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
- FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.
- REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
- AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
- GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
- ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
- INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.
- LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.
- REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
- TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.
- TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.
- PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
- DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
- CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
- GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
- CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3404 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.
- CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
- TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.
- COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
- SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City. METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

- UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
- LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- ELectronic DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
- VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.
- UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

- STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
- THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

- C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
- NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
- CARL BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.
- ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.
- FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.
- SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
- PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.
- HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
- MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
- NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
- TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
- SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
- TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
- MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
- MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 5908 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

POINTS OF LAW WON

(Continued from page 13)

board's order requiring the companies to desist from giving effect to them, Mr. Justice Hughes, at the outset declares that they 'present questions of major importance.' After stating three cardinal considerations, in the light of which the court approached those questions, the Chief Justice notes, from the evidence, that 'the Brotherhood and its locals comprised over 30,000, or 80 per cent, of the companies' employees out of 38,000 eligible for membership.'

"The opinion then disposes of the first of the 'questions of major importance' and squarely upholds in favor of the Brotherhood and its locals, their contention 'that they were indispensable parties and that in the absence of legal notice to them, or their appearance, the board had no authority to invalidate the contracts.'

"The court rejected the board's opposing contention based upon the case of the *Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines*, 303 U. S. 261, and sustained the contention, made in the brief, reply brief and oral argument for the Brotherhood and locals, that the *Greyhound Lines* case is 'not apposite,' because, as the opinion expresses it, in it 'no question of contract between employer and employee was involved,' and 'the board had found upon evidence that the employer had created and fostered the labor organization in question and dominated its administration in violation of Section 8 (2),' and that the statement in the *Greyhound* case that the association so formed and controlled was not entitled to notice and hearing 'was made in that relation,' citing pages 262, 270 and 271 of the report of the *Greyhound* case in 303 U. S. The court then declares that the decision in the *Greyhound* case 'has no application to independent labor unions such as those before us.' This was the distinction urged on behalf of the Brotherhood and locals, as wholly differentiating the *Greyhound* from the instant case, it being manifest that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a long-established labor organization with a membership of 175,000, organized and operating throughout a wide continental and international domain, and itself an integral component of the American Federation of Labor, the oldest and largest labor organization in the world, was, actually and legally, in an entirely different status from a dependent and company-dominated union of the type dealt with in the *Greyhound* case.

"The court then unequivocally affirmed the underlying contention of the Brotherhood and locals as follows:

"We think that the Brotherhood and its locals having valuable and beneficial interests in the contracts were entitled to notice and hearing before they could be set aside. *Russell v. Clark's Executors*, 7 Cranch 69, 96; *Mallow v. Hinde*, 12 Wheat. 193, 198; *Minnesota v. Northern Securities Co.*, 184 U. S. 199, 235; *Garzot v. de Rubio*, 209 U. S. 283, 297; *General Investment Co. v. Lake Shore Railway Co.*, 260 U. S. 261, 285. The rule, which was applied in the cases cited to suits in

equity, is not of a technical character but rests upon the plainest principle of justice, equally applicable here. See *Mellow v. Hinde, supra*.

"The court next sustains the contention of the Brotherhood and locals that the claim of the board that Section 10 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act authorizes the board to serve a complaint only upon employers because they are the only persons who may be charged with unfair labor practices, would render the Act unconstitutional if construed and applied to authorize the abrogation of contracts of independent labor unions who were not parties before it, as denying due process of law and the equal protection of the laws. Upon that point the court says:

"The board urges that the National Labor Relations Act does not contain any provision requiring these unions to be made parties; that Section 10 (b) authorizes the board to serve a complaint only upon persons charged with unfair labor practices and that only employers can be so charged. In that view, the question would at once arise whether the Act could be construed as authorizing the board to invalidate the contracts of independent labor unions not before it and also as to the validity of the Act if so construed."

"Mr. Chief Justice Hughes then upholds the contention of the Brotherhood that it and its locals did not have legal notice of the complaint and hearing on May 12, 1937, and were not legally served with the alleged amended notice of hearing on May 25, 1937, as urged in the briefs and oral arguments for the Brotherhood and locals. On that subject the opinion states:

"But the board contends that the Brotherhood had notice, referring to the service of a copy of the complaint and notice of hearing upon a local union of the Brotherhood on May 12, 1937, and of an amended notice of hearing on May 25, 1937. Petitioners rejoin that the service was not upon a local whose rights were affected but upon one whose members were not employees of the companies' system."

"The court next overrules the board's insistence that the Brotherhood and locals 'had actual notice' and although 'entitled to intervene,' yet 'chose not to do so.' The court held that the Brotherhood and locals were under no duty to intervene.

"It is notable that in overruling this contention of the board the court sustained another fundamental claim persistently urged in behalf of the Brotherhood and locals in their brief and reply brief as well as in their oral arguments to the court, namely, that neither the complaint in its original form, nor as amended at any subsequent time, mentioned the contracts or afforded notice that the validity of the contracts challenged was in issue. Upon this radical contention of the Brotherhood and locals, and also in its connection with the matter of 'actual notice,' the court said:

"The board says, however, that the Brotherhood, and the locals which were involved, had actual notice and hence were entitled to intervene (Sec. 10 (b)) and chose not to do so. But neither the original complaint—which antedated the contracts—nor the subsequent amendments contained any mention of them, and the Brotherhood and its locals were not put upon notice that the validity of the contracts was under attack. The board contends that the complaint challenged the legality of the companies' "relations" with the Brotherhood. But what was thus challenged cannot be regarded as going beyond the particular practices of the employers and the discharges which the complaint described. In these circumstances it cannot be said that the unions were under a duty to intervene before the board in order to safeguard their interests."

"The court, however, does not let the con-

tention that the validity of the contracts was not legally in issue upon the case made before the board and that, therefore, the board had no authority to invalidate the contracts, rest with the discussion, last referred to, in connection with the question of notice.

"The court fully sustains the contention made by the Brotherhood that the validity of the contracts was never legally challenged or put in issue by the board and that the order of the board attempting to cancel and annul the contracts was in that respect unconstitutional and void.

"Upon that matter, distinctly of 'major importance,' Mr. Chief Justice Hughes quite emphatically sustains the Brotherhood and the companies, as follows:

"Apart from this question of notice to the unions, both the companies and the unions contend that, upon the case made before the board, it had no authority to invalidate the contracts. Both insist that that issue was not actually litigated, and the record supports that contention. The argument to the contrary, that the contracts were necessarily in issue because of the charge of unfair labor practices against the companies, is without substance. Not only did the complaint as amended fail to assail the contracts but it was stated by the attorney for the board upon the hearing that the complaint was not directed against the Brotherhood; that "no issue of representation (was) involved in this proceeding;" and that the board took the position that the Brotherhood was "a bona fide labor organization" whose legality was not attacked. But the board says that on July 6th (the last of the contracts having been made on June 16th) the companies amended their answer stating that the making of the contracts had rendered the proceeding moot, and that this necessarily put the contracts in issue. We cannot so regard it. We think that the fair construction of the position thus taken on the last day of the hearings was entirely consistent with the view that the validity of the contracts had not been, and was not, in issue."

"The Supreme Court also ruled specifically in favor of the position and contention of the Brotherhood and locals that by their petition for review of the board's order in the Circuit Court of Appeals, the Brotherhood and locals did not lose, as the board claimed, their right to avail themselves of the defenses that they had not been made parties or received legal notice as indispensable to due process of law. The board contended that the Brotherhood's application to the Circuit Court of Appeals for review of the board's order cured the defects of non-joinder and absence of legal notice, and that due process of law does not require a hearing prior to judgment if defenses may be presented on appeal, in support of which contention the board cited *New Orleans Debenture Co. v. Louisiana*, 180 U. S. 320; *Surety Company v. Baldwin*, 267 U. S. 156; and *Moore Ice Cream Co. v. Rose*, 289 U. S. 373. In the reply brief for the Brotherhood and locals, page 21, this contention upon the part of the board was answered by the legal proposition that 'an appeal or opportunity for review does not afford the parties opportunity to present every available defense which due process of law requires.' This view was adopted and asserted by the Supreme Court in overruling the board's contention above stated. The opinion of the court upon that point declares:

"The board urges further than the unions have availed themselves of the opportunity to petition for review of the board's order in the Court of Appeals, and that due process does not require an opportunity to be heard before judgment, if defenses may be presented upon appeal. *York v. Texas*, 137 U. S. 15, 20, 21; *American Surety Company v. Baldwin*, 287 U. S. 156, 168; *Moore Ice Cream Company v. Rose*, 289 U. S. 373, 384.

But this rule *assumes* that the appellate review does afford opportunity to present all available defenses including lack of proper notice to justify the judgment or order complained of. *Id.*

"Finally, in accord with the paramount position of the Brotherhood and locals throughout the case, the opinion of the court imposes limitations, of far-reaching inhibitory effect, upon the authority of the board to invalidate contracts with labor organizations not maintained and dominated by the employer. From first to last the Brotherhood and locals contended that the board had no power or authority to abrogate and nullify the contracts entered into by the companies and themselves as labor unions, whose history, membership, organization and operation throughout the wide national and international domain in which they were established, assured their independence of coercion or control upon the part of employers. This claim rested upon both constitutional and statutory grounds, that is to say that the statute conferred no such power upon the board and that the statute, if it attempted to confer it, would be constitutionally invalid. The court vigorously declares the prohibitions restricting the board in that respect. The importance of those prohibitions may be best appreciated from the trenchant text which furnishes the climax of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes' truly great and masterful opinion:

"The Act gives no express authority to the board to invalidate contracts with independent labor organizations. That authority, if it exists, must rest upon the provisions of Section 10 (c)... That section authorizes the board, when it has found the employer guilty of unfair labor practices, to require him to desist from such practices "and to take such affirmative action, including reinstatement of employees with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of this Act." We think that this authority to order affirmative action does not go so far as to confer a punitive jurisdiction enabling the board to inflict upon the employer any penalty it may choose because he is engaged in unfair labor practices, even though the board be of the opinion that the policies of the Act might be effectuated by such an order.

"The power to command affirmative action is remedial, not punitive, and is to be exercised in aid of the board's authority to restrain violations and as a means of removing or avoiding the consequences of violation where those consequences are of a kind to thwart the purposes of the Act. The continued existence of a company union established by unfair labor practices, or of a union dominated by the employer is a consequence of violation of the Act whose continuance thwarts the purposes of the Act and renders ineffective any order restraining the unfair practices. Compare National Labor Relations Board v. Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, supra. Here there is no basis for a finding that the contracts with the Brotherhood and its locals were a consequence of the unfair labor practices found by the board or that these contracts in themselves thwart any policy of the Act, or that their cancellation would in any way make the order to cease the specified practices any more effective.

"The Act contemplates the making of contracts with labor organizations. That is the manifest objective in providing for collective bargaining. Under Section 7, the employees of the companies are entitled to self-organization, to join labor organizations and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The 80 per cent of the employees who were members of the Brotherhood and its locals had that right. They had the right to choose the Brotherhood as their representative for collective bargaining and to have contracts made as the result of that bargaining. Nothing that the employers had

done deprived them of that right. Nor did the contracts make the Brotherhood and its locals exclusive representatives for collective bargaining. On this point the contracts speak for themselves. They simply constitute the Brotherhood the collective bargaining agency for those employees who are its members. The board by its order did not direct an election to ascertain who should represent the employees for collective bargaining. Section 9 (c). Upon this record, there is nothing to show that the employees' selection as indicated by the Brotherhood contracts has been superseded by any other selection by a majority of employees of the companies so as to create an exclusive agency for bargaining under the statute, and in the absence of such an exclusive agency the employees represented by the Brotherhood, even if they were a minority, clearly had the right to make their own choice. Moreover, the fundamental purpose of the Act is to protect interstate and foreign commerce from interruptions and obstructions caused by industrial strife. This purpose appears to be served by these contracts in an important degree. Representing such a large percentage of the employees of the companies, and precluding strikes and providing for the arbitration of disputes, those agreements are highly protective to interstate and foreign commerce. They contain no terms which can be said to "affect commerce" in the sense of the Act so as to justify their abrogation by the board. The disruption of these contracts, even pending proceedings to ascertain by an election the wishes of the majority of employees, would remove that salutary protection during the intervening period.

*"The board insists that the contracts are invalid because made during the pendency of the proceeding. But the effect of that pendency would appropriately extend to the practices of the employers to which the complaint was addressed. See *Jones v. Securities Commission*, 298 U. S. 1, 15. It did not reach so far as to suspend the right of the employees to self-organization or preclude the Brotherhood as an independent organization chosen by its members from making fair contracts on their behalf.*

"Apart from this, the main contention of the board is that the contracts were the fruit of the unfair labor practices of the employers; that they were "simply a device to consummate and perpetuate" the companies' illegal conduct and constituted its culmination. But, as we have said, this conclusion is entirely too broad to be sustained. If the board intended to make that charge, it should have amended its complaint accordingly, given notice to the Brotherhood, and introduced proof to sustain the charge. Instead it is left as a matter of mere conjecture to what extent membership in the Brotherhood was induced by any illegal conduct on the part of the employers. The Brotherhood was entitled to form its locals and their organization was not assailed. The Brotherhood and its locals were entitled to solicit members and the employees were entitled to join. These rights cannot be brushed aside as immaterial for they are of the very essence of the rights which the Labor Relations Act was passed to protect and the board could not ignore or over-ride them in professing to effectuate the policies of the Act. To say that of the 30,000 who did join there were not those who joined voluntarily or that the Brotherhood did not have members whom it could properly represent in making these contracts would be to indulge an extravagant and unwarranted assumption. The employers' practices, which were complained of, could be stopped without imperiling the interests of those who, for all that appears, had exercised freely their right of choice.

"We conclude that the board was without authority to require the petitioning companies

to desist from giving effect to the Brotherhood contracts, as provided in subdivision (f) of paragraph one of the board's order.'

"The observation of the court near the conclusion of its opinion with respect to subdivision (g), relating to 'The exclusive representation of the employees' of the companies, construes subdivision (g) as one which 'merely applies existing law,' in illustration of which, the court, referring to section 9 of the Act, which provides for the ascertainment of exclusive representation, points out that 'the continued operation of the contracts is necessarily subject to the provision of the law, by which representatives of the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining can be ascertained in case any question of "representation" should arise. Section 9.' And the court, accordingly, concludes:

"We construe subdivision (g) as having no more effect than to provide that there shall be no interference with an exclusive bargaining agency, if one other than the Brotherhood should be established in accordance with the provisions of the Act. So construed, that subdivision merely applies existing law."

Mr. Straus concluded his discussion of the case and its signal results with the remark:

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its local unions are entitled to the highest credit and acclaim for their splendid victory in behalf of labor, law and the personal rights of the citizen, and that credit and acclaim are particularly due to the high-principled and courageous fight conducted, from start to finish, by International President Tracy and his assistant, Mr. Edward D. Bieretz."

APPRENTICE STANDARDS SET UP

(Continued from page 16)

pre-employment training in mechanical activities. When new apprentices are to be selected the advice of the school placement service and the public employment service may be helpful. The apprenticeship committee shall receive applications from those having experience in the trade or unusual educational training even though past the age of 21 years. It shall determine the qualifications of such applicants and determine the amount of credit to be given for either work training or education.

The apprentice and the parent or guardian shall be required to sign an agreement which is signed also by the employer and approved by the San Francisco joint apprenticeship committee; said agreement shall contain a brief summary of the trade processes to be learned by the apprentice, such as (list of the major processes of the trade):

- A. Residential wiring.
- B. Industrial plant installations.
- C. Office and commercial building installations.
- D. General wiring installations.
- E. Motor troubles and repairs.
- F. Neon tube installations and signs.
- G. Illumination.
- H. Air conditioning.
- I. Motors and control.
- J. Low tension work.
- K. Vacuum tube and photo-cells.

All apprentices employed in accordance with these standards shall be subject to a tryout or probationary period, not exceeding 500 hours. During this probationary period, annulment of the apprentice agreement (indenture) will be made

by the apprenticeship committee upon request of either party without the formality of a hearing.

During his apprenticeship the electrical apprentice shall receive instruction and experience in all branches of the electrical trade, including the preparation of material for such installation as is necessary to develop a practical and skilled mechanic versed in the theory and practice of the electrical trade. He shall also perform such other duties in the shop and on the job as are commonly related to an electrical apprenticeship. The condensed schedule of the major divisions of the trade in which the apprentice is to be trained shall include special instruction in accident prevention, paying particular attention to the following items:

- A. Workmen's compensation law—
need, substance, application—
 - 1. Accidents.
 - 2. Injuries.
 - 3. Compensation—to injured; to dependents.
- B. Accident prevention—
 - 1. Industry.
 - 2. Automobile.
 - 3. Home.
 - 4. Public.
 - 5. First aid.
- C. Industrial injuries and deaths—
 - 1. Cost to employee.
 - 2. Cost to employer.
 - 3. Cost to dependents.
 - 4. Cost to consumer.

The apprentice shall have the right to appeal to the apprenticeship committee if in his opinion he is being given insufficient or improper training. It shall be the duty of the apprenticeship committee to hold a hearing and make such adjustment as it deems necessary.

The apprentice shall enroll and attend classes not fewer than four hours weekly for a minimum of 576 hours.

In cases of failure on the part of any apprentice to fulfill his obligation in respect to school attendance or deportment, the apprenticeship committee shall have authority to suspend or revoke his indenture and the employer hereby agrees to carry out the instructions of the apprenticeship committee in this respect, and in case the apprentice is a member of the I. B. E. W.—No. 6, the union hereby agrees to suspend or revoke the registration of any such apprentice.

The apprentice and school agent shall be requested to present the registration and school attendance record as evidence of faithful performance of duty. This record shall be presented to the apprenticeship committee at their request and at the end of each six months period so that it may be properly determined whether or not the apprentice is entitled to advance to the next wage schedule.

It shall be the duty of such persons who issue, sign and approve the registration and attendance card to see that the record thereon is satisfactory. The apprentice shall be required to carry this card while in school and/or at work, and must present it for inspection upon request from the apprenticeship committee.

The courses for electrical apprentices shall be limited to those who are actually

engaged in the electrical trade with properly qualified employers in keeping with the requirements of the national and state vocational education acts for trade and industrial education and the requirements of the San Francisco Board of Education.

The electrical instructor must have qualifications as specified in the California plan for vocational education and those specified by the San Francisco Board of Education.

An examination of apprentices shall be given before each period of advancement and at such times as is determined by the apprenticeship committee. In these examinations consideration shall be given to school attendance, progress and daily employment record of the apprentices.

Each apprentice upon indenture shall be furnished with one identification card signed by the chairman of the apprenticeship committee. The card shall show the apprentice's name and address, the occupation, the date of the beginning of the apprenticeship, the amount of credit for previous experience, the name of the employers to whom the apprentice is indentured, and it shall provide for a record of the apprentice's school attendance.

It shall be the duty and responsibility of the apprenticeship committee to provide, in so far as possible, continuous employment to all apprentices. This may necessitate the transfer of registered apprentices from one employer to another. Such transfer must be satisfactory to both employer and apprentice and approved by the apprenticeship committee, and in cases where the apprentice agreement is between an association of employers or an organization of employees and the apprentice, the agreement shall expressly provide that the association of the employers or organization of employees does not assume the obligation of an employer.

Apprentices shall be employed at the following wages:

First 1,000 working hours—\$3.50 per day.

Second 1,000 working hours—\$4 per day.

Third 1,000 working hours—\$4.50 per day.

Fourth 1,000 working hours—\$5 per day.

Fifth 1,000 working hours—\$6 per day.

Sixth 1,000 working hours—\$6.50 per day.

Seventh 1,000 working hours—\$7 per day.

Eighth 1,000 working hours—\$7.50 per day.

The work day and work week for the apprentice, and conditions associated therewith, shall be the same as that of the journeyman.

The apprentice shall be supervised at school by such staff as the San Francisco Board of Education may provide for them. On the job the apprenticeship committee will deal with all apprentices' complaints regarding proper learning of the trade. The apprenticeship committee shall endeavor to determine whether or not the apprentice has obtained proper trade training and given proper services to the employer.

If for any reason beyond the control of the apprentice, such as a strike, or lock-out, or loss of business, a lay-off of the apprentice is effected, the agreement of apprenticeship is automatically suspended but not revoked, pending adjustment of such matter, except that the requirement for school attendance shall remain in full force and effect.

A complete record of the apprentice's performance, both on the job and in the school, shall be kept. This record is to be available at all times to the apprenticeship committee.

In case of dissatisfaction between the contractor and the apprentice, either has the right and privilege of appealing to the apprenticeship committee for such action and adjustment of such matter as comes within these standards. It is understood that these standards cover only problems relating to apprentices in the electrical trade. A separate agreement (indenture) shall be provided for each apprentice. The terms and conditions of these standards shall be made a part of said agreement.

Upon the successful completion of the apprenticeship term the California committee on apprentice training, in co-operation with the local apprenticeship committee, will issue a certificate to graduate apprentices upon the receipt of satisfactory evidence of completion of such apprenticeship.

Every contractor may employ one apprentice who employs two or more journeymen steadily and one additional apprentice for every three journeymen steadily employed, up to 14; but in no case shall any contractor employ more than eight apprentices.

Every electrical contractor who undertakes to train an apprentice must (a) be financially responsible; (b) have at least two years experience as an electrical contractor.

Subject to the approval of the California committee on apprentice training, the rules and regulations regarding apprentices in the electrical trade may be modified at any time by action of the majority of the apprenticeship committee, provided, however, such modification shall not alter or affect indentures in effect at the time of the change without the express consent of both parties to such indenture.

Every apprentice regularly enrolled under these standards shall be required to read these rules and regulations and agree in writing to abide by same. A copy of these standards shall be deposited with the apprenticeship committee, together with one copy of the apprentice agreement (indenture).

The foregoing has been approved by the California committee on apprentice training, March 30, 1938.

ARCHIE J. MOONEY,

Chairman and secretary, California committee on apprentice training.

F. C. SILVERS,

Chairman of apprenticeship committee.

CHARLES J. FOEHN,

Secretary of apprenticeship committee.

PRESIDENT TRACY'S VISIT

(Continued from page 15)

were employed by the army and the navy in the skilled and semi-skilled trades and occupations. For many years organized labor in the Canal Zone has tried to induce the United States army and navy to prefer their fellow citizens of the United States in place of the negro subjects of England. A similar sort of employment situation exists with the Panama Canal.

The members of Local No. 677 bade good-bye to Brother Tracy as he boarded the motor car to make the fastest transcontinental trip he ever made. One and one-half hours from coast to coast, from the Atlantic to the Pacific! Local No. 397 took excellent care of Brother Tracy, completing the day with an impromptu dinner for about 20 members. The "Santa Clara" did not sail from Balboa until the following noon, so Brothers McGraner and Schnake arranged for an interview with the Canal Zone Governor, Gen. C. S. Ridley. The governor had met President Tracy before this in Washington and was much pleased to greet him in the Canal Zone.

President Tracy displayed keen interest in all that he saw and heard and he promised to make every effort to be with both locals en route back to the States. He expects to leave Lima December 27 and should arrive in Balboa, C. Z., January 1. If such be the case we will have our International President with us for several days, and a long to be remembered visit will be his reward. He will be able to say that he has visited the farthest south local union of the Brotherhood, Local Union No. 397. However, Local No. 677 falls short by only 50 miles.

Best wishes for a prosperous New Year to all the international officers and the Brotherhood in general from the Canal Zone.

UNDERSTANDING "US"

(Continued from page 5)

tunity to grow still bigger at the expense of smaller competitors who are weakened by financial adversity.

"The danger of this centralization in a handful of huge corporations is not reduced or eliminated, as is sometimes urged, by wide public distribution of their securities. The mere number of security holders gives little clue to the size of their individual holdings or to their actual ability to have a voice in the management. In fact, the concentration of stock ownership of corporations in the hands of a tiny minority of the population matches the concentration of corporate assets.

"The year 1929 was a banner year for distribution of stock ownership. But in that year

"three-tenths of 1 per cent of our population received 78 per cent of the dividends reported by individuals. This has roughly the same effect as if, out of every 300 persons in our population, one person received 78 cents out of every dollar of corporate dividends, while the other 299 persons divided up the other 22 cents between them.

"The effect of this concentration is reflected in the distribution of national income.

"A recent study by the national resources committee shows that in 1935-36

"47 per cent of all American families and single individuals living alone had incomes of less than \$1,000 for the year;

"and at the other end of the ladder a little less than 1½ per cent of the nation's families received incomes which in dollars and cents reached the same total as the incomes of the 47 per cent at the bottom;

"Furthermore, to drive the point home, the Bureau of Internal Revenue reports that estate tax returns in 1936 show that:

"Thirty-three per cent of the property which was passed by inheritance was found in only 4 per cent of all the reporting estates. (And the figures of concentration would be far more impressive if we included all the smaller estates which, under the law, do not have to report.)

"We believe in a way of living in which political democracy and free private enterprise for profit should serve and protect each other—to ensure a maximum of human liberty, not for a few but for all.

"It has been well said that 'The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable, if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless.'

"Today many Americans ask the uneasy question: Is the vociferation that our liberties are in danger justified by the facts?

"Today's answer on the part of average men and women in every part of the country is far more accurate than it would have been in 1929—for the very simple reason that during the past nine years we have been doing a lot of commonsense thinking. Their answer is that if there is that danger it comes from that concentrated private economic power which is struggling so hard to master our democratic government. It will not come as some (by no means all) of the possessors of that private power would make the people believe—from our democratic government itself."

The President went on to point out that we are the most efficient industrial nation on earth as far as output per man or per machine goes, but he declares in the matter of complete mutual employment of capital and labor we are among the least efficient.

WHAT SUPREME COURT SAID

(Continued from page 12)

that issue was not actually litigated, and the record supports that contention. The argument to the contrary, that the contracts were necessarily in issue because of the charge of unfair labor practices against the companies, is without substance. Not only did the complaint as amended fail to assail the contracts but it was stated by the attorney for the board upon the hearing that the complaint was not directed against the Brotherhood; that "no issue of representation (was) involved in this proceeding"; and that the board took the position that the Brotherhood was "a bona fide labor organization" whose legality was not attacked. But the board says that on July 6th (the last of the contracts having been made on June 16th) the companies amended their answer stating that the making of the contracts had rendered the proceeding moot, and that this neces-

sarily put the contracts in issue. We cannot so regard it. We think that the fair construction of the position thus taken on the last day of the hearings was entirely consistent with the view that the validity of the contracts had not been, and was not, in issue. And the counsel for the companies point to their brief before the board, which they produce, as proceeding on the basis that the validity of the contracts had not been assailed.

Further, the Act gives no express authority to the board to invalidate contracts with independent labor organizations. That authority, if it exists, must rest upon the provisions of Section 10 (c).¹⁰ That section authorizes the board, when it has found the employer guilty of unfair labor practices, to require him to desist from such practices "and to take such affirmative action, including reinstatement of employees with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of this Act." We think that this authority to order affirmative action does not go so far as to confer a punitive jurisdiction enabling the board to inflict upon the employer any penalty it may choose because he is engaged in unfair labor practices, even though the board be of the opinion that the policies of the Act might be effectuated by such an order.

The power to command affirmative action is remedial, not punitive, and is to be exercised in aid of the board's authority to restrain violations and as a means of removing or avoiding the consequences of violations where those consequences are of a kind to thwart the purposes of the Act. The continued existence of a company union established by unfair labor practices or of a union dominated by the employer is a consequence of violation of the Act whose continuance thwarts the purposes of the Act and renders ineffective any order restraining the unfair practices. Compare *National Labor Relations Board v. Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, supra*. Here, there is no basis for a finding that the contracts with the Brotherhood and its locals were a consequence of the unfair labor practices found by the board or that these contracts in themselves thwart any policy of the Act or that their cancellation would in any way make the order to cease the specified practices any more effective.

The Act contemplates the making of contracts with labor organizations. That is the manifest objective in providing for collective bargaining. Under Section 7¹¹ the employees of the companies are entitled to self-organization, to join labor organizations and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The 80 per cent of the employees who were members of the Brotherhood and its locals had that right. They had the right to choose the Brotherhood as their representative for collective bargaining and to have contracts made as the result of that bargaining. Nothing that the employers had done deprived them of that right. Nor did the contracts make the Brotherhood and its locals exclusive representatives for collective bargaining. On this point the contracts speak for themselves. They simply constitute the Brotherhood the collective bargaining agency for those employees who are its mem-

¹⁰ 29 U. S. C. 160 (c).¹¹ 29 U. S. C. 157.

bers. The board by its order did not direct an election to ascertain who should represent the employees for collective bargaining. Section 9 (c).¹² Upon this record, there is nothing to show that the employees' selection as indicated by the Brotherhood contracts has been superseded by any other selection by a majority of employees of the companies so as to create an exclusive agency for bargaining under the statute, and in the absence of such an exclusive agency the employees represented by the Brotherhood, even if they were a minority, clearly had the right to make their own choice. Moreover, the fundamental purpose of the Act is to protect interstate and foreign commerce from interruptions and obstructions caused by industrial strife. This purpose appears to be served by these contracts in an important degree. Representing such a large percentage of the employees of the companies, and precluding strikes and providing for the arbitration of disputes, these agreements are highly protective to interstate and foreign commerce. They contain no terms which can be said to "affect commerce" in the sense of the Act so as to justify their abrogation by the board. The disruption of these contracts, even pending proceedings to ascertain by an election the wishes of the majority of employees, would remove that salutary protection during the intervening period.

The board insists that the contracts are invalid because made during the pendency of the proceedings. But the effect of that pendency would appropriately extend to the practices of the employers to which the complaint was addressed. See *Jones v. Securities Commission*, 298 U. S. 1, 15. It did not reach so far as to suspend the right of the employees to self-organization or preclude the Brotherhood as an independent organization chosen by its members from making fair contracts on their behalf.

Apart from this, the main contention of the board is that the contracts were the fruit of the unfair labor practices of the employers; that they were "simply a device to consummate and perpetuate" the companies' illegal conduct and constituted its culmination. But, as we have said, this conclusion is entirely too broad to be sustained. If the board intended to make that charge, it should have amended its complaint accordingly, given notice to the Brotherhood and introduced proof to sustain the charge. Instead it is left as a matter of mere conjecture to what extent membership in the Brotherhood was induced by any illegal conduct on the part of the employers. The Brotherhood was entitled to form its locals and their organization was not assailed. The Brotherhood and its locals were entitled to solicit members and the employees were entitled to join. These rights cannot be brushed aside as immaterial for they are of the very essence of the rights which the Labor Relations Act was passed to protect and the board could not ignore or override them in professing to effectuate the policies of the Act. To say that of the 30,000 who did join there were not those who joined voluntarily or that the Brotherhood did not have members whom it could properly represent in making these contracts would be to indulge in an extravagant and unwarranted assumption. The employers' practices, which were complained of, could be stopped without imperiling the interests of those who for all that appears had exercised freely their right of choice.

We conclude that the board was without authority to require the petitioning companies to desist from giving effect to the Brotherhood contracts, as provided in subdivision (f) of paragraph one of the board's order.

¹² 29 U. S. C. 159 (c).

Subdivision (g) of that paragraph, requiring the companies to cease recognizing the Brotherhood "as the exclusive representative of their employees" stands on a different footing. The contracts do not claim for the Brotherhood exclusive representation of the companies' employees but only representation of those who are its members, and the continued operation of the contracts is necessarily subject to the provision of the law by which representatives of the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining can be ascertained in case any question of "representation" should arise. Section 9.¹³ We construe subdivision (g) as having no more effect than to provide that there shall be no interference with an exclusive bargaining agency if one other than the Brotherhood should be established in accordance with the provisions of the Act. So construed, that subdivision merely applies existing law.

The provision of paragraph two of the order as to posting notices should be modified so as to exclude any requirement to post a notice that the existing Brotherhood contracts have been abrogated.

The decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals is modified so as to hold unenforceable the provision of subdivision (f) of paragraph one of the order and the application to that provision of paragraph two subdivision (c), and as so modified the decree enforcing the order of the board is affirmed.

It is so ordered.

¹³ 29 U. S. C. 159.

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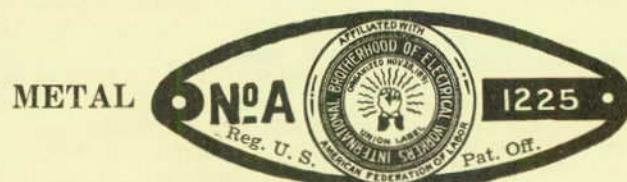
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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

(Continued from page 17)

training apprentices among groups of employers in a given trade, rather than imposing on one employer or another the sole responsibility of the continuous employment and progressive training requirements which good apprenticeship dictates. The value of this procedure to the apprentice and to the trade is obvious. However, such "Indenture to the trade" requires a degree of trade administration and supervision which can only be achieved by comprehensive trade representation from employer and journeymen alike.

In the city of Boston, an agreement with the electrical contractors' association and the electrical workers' union provides for classes to be established on Saturday mornings from 8 a. m. to 12 m. These classes are restricted to apprentices indentured to the joint apprenticeship committee of the industry. This apprenticeship committee is composed of three representatives of the union and three representatives of the electrical contractors' association. They have full power of administering the terms of the apprenticeship agreement.

Four instructors are employed and paid for 100 per cent from federal George-Deen funds. The cost of light, heat, custodial services and materials is divided on a 50-50 basis between the city of Boston and these federal funds. In this manner, the cost to the city is negligible and at no cost to the industry.

The required time in school is divided into four one hour periods, each class devoting one hour each in subjects related to his trade.

A. D. C. motors and controls.

B. Drawing, blueprint reading and mathematics.

C. Radio, refrigeration, oil burners and electric code.

D. A. C. motors and controls.

It is agreed by the joint committee that the apprentice shall attend these classes regularly for 144 hours per year, or 576 hours during his four years apprenticeship. These standards are not high, yet they should be the required minimum standards for all skilled trades to develop all around competent craftsmen.

If the apprentice was employed regularly during his four years apprenticeship at 40 hours a week for 50 weeks a year, he would receive 8,000 hours of training on the job. This job training as an employed apprentice should be established as minimum standards, to eliminate the possibility of half-baked mechanics. During this 8,000 hours of job training, the apprentice is required to obtain, through established classes, 576 hours of supplementary related training.

This 7 per cent of technical related training, which is not obtainable on the job, is certainly not too high a standard for the organized electrical industry to shoot at. It is regrettable that in too many instances, the organized electrical

workers pay little or no attention to the educational equipment or minimum standards for their membership.

The splendid efforts of the International Office in fostering and promoting such standards have shown marked results in many fields and in many cities. It is a distinct obligation of every local union, large or small, to promote a system designed to develop the apprentice trained journeymen of the future. Journeymen trained under a supervised apprentice training program with standards approved by state authority will take their place in society as certified craftsmen, an honor to the industry and a protection to the public.

SOCIAL SECURITY REPORT

(Continued from page 6)

and the government is sound and should be definitely set forth in the law when tax provisions are amended.

III. The introduction of a definite program of federal financial participation in the system will affect the consideration of the future rates of taxes on employers and employees and their relation to future benefit payments.

IV. The financial program of the system should embody provision for a reasonable contingency fund to insure the ready payment of benefits at all times and to avoid abrupt changes in tax and contribution rates.

V. The planning of the old age insurance program must take full account of the fact that, while disbursements for benefits are relatively small in the early years of the program, far larger total disbursements are inevitable in the future. No benefits should be promised or implied which cannot be safely financed not only in the early years of the program but when workers now young will be old.

VI. Sound presentation of the government's financial position requires full recognition of the obligations implied in the entire old age security program and Treasury reports should annually estimate the load of future benefits and the probable product of the associated tax program.

VII. The receipts of the taxes levied in Title VIII of the law, less the costs of collection, should through permanent appropriation be credited automatically to an old age insurance fund and not to the general fund for later appropriation to the account, in whole or in part, as Congress may see fit. It is believed that such an arrangement will be constitutional.

VIII. The old age insurance fund should specifically be made a trust fund, with designated trustees acting on the behalf of the prospective beneficiaries of the program. The trust fund should be dedicated exclusively to the payment of the benefits provided under the program and, in limited part, to the costs necessary to the administration of the program.

IX. The consideration of change in the tax schedule under Title VIII of the law should be postponed until after the rates of 1½ per cent each on employer and employee are in effect, since information will not be available for some time concerning (a) tax collections under varying conditions, (b) effective coverage under taxes and benefits, (c) average covered earnings, period of coverage, time of retirement and average

amount of benefits, (d) the possibilities of covering farm labor, domestic employees or self-employed persons, and (e) the possibilities of introducing new types of benefits.

X. The problem of the timing of the contributions by the government, taking into account the changing balance between payroll tax income and benefit disbursements, is of such importance as to require thorough study as information is available.

XI. Following the accumulation of such information, this problem should be re-studied for report not later than January 1, 1942, as to the proper planning of the program of payroll taxes and governmental contributions to the old age insurance system thereafter, since by that time experience on the basis of five years of tax collections and two years of benefit payments (provided the present Act is amended to that effect) will be available. Similar studies should be made at regular intervals following 1942.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY TIED TO TRADE COMPACTS

(Continued from page 9)

number of other types, the tariff is powerless to affect the wages or working conditions of labor. Taking manufacture and agriculture together, this group accounts for another 7,000,000 out of the total 50,000,000 gainfully employed.

We have now accounted for some 43,000,000 workers in all, surely a large enough proportion to have more effect upon the American standard of living than the remaining five to seven million, whatever may be the effect of tariffs upon their wages. Some of the 43,000,000 need foreign trade to boost production in their industries or, in the case of agriculture, to maintain prices. Others of the 43,000,000, in fact the whole group, have a consumer interest and a certain producer interest in the stability or gradual increase of buying power and consumption. But none have the slightest reason to thank the tariff for their jobs, their wages or the terms of employment which they enjoy. Among the members of the organized workers of this country, it has been conservatively estimated that more than 4,500,000 out of a total of 6,000,000 odd fall into one of these groups which are in no way benefited by high tariffs. As consumers their interests are injured by excessive tariffs which raise the cost of living.

What of the remaining 5,000,000 workers, employed for the most part in the so-called "protected" industries? If high tariffs raise wage rates, as claimed by high tariff advocates, the wages of this 5,000,000 should be above the average for other industries. In addition, we should expect to find labor as well organized, working as steady hours and finding as steadily increasing opportunities for work there as elsewhere. These characteristics are, however, almost wholly lacking. Instead of finding highly desirable types of employment being fostered by our tariffs, we find some of the very worst industries, from the point of view of labor, as well as some which benefit small groups of workers at great cost to the nation as a whole.

Under these circumstances, it is a grave question whether labor benefits at all from the encouragement of these industries as compared with the benefits which would result from a policy that would encourage other industries better able to give large numbers of workmen high rates of pay and steady jobs.

A number of different wage comparisons have been made showing wages in representative protected and representative ex-

port manufacturing industries. None of these proves conclusively that the tariff itself is detrimental to workers or is definitely helpful. What they do show is that all factors combined have not made it possible for protected manufacturing industries to come up to the standard of employment set by domestic and export industry. Average wage payments in 20 manufacturing industries classed as "protected" and each employing over 5,000 workers were \$863 per year in those industries in 1935. In all, 619,000 workers were affected. This average included figures as high as \$1,122 for 14,600 workers making fur-felt hats and as low as \$511 for 9,000 workers making baskets and willow ware other than furniture.

By contrast, a weighted average of wage payments to over 1,000,000 workers in 15 export industries shows an average wage payment per year of \$1,244 in 1935. The lowest figure in this group was \$628 per year paid to 17,500 workers making fertilizers; furniture, employing 130,000, was the only other below \$1,000 per year. Its average wage payment of \$871 was just above the average for all protected industries. In other words, manufacture for export is more profitable for workers than manufacture in protected industries.

To get another comparison, some wages in domestic industries may be viewed alongside wages in protected industries. In the following average weekly wage figures taken from the Department of Labor statistics, two strictly domestic industries and two rather highly protected industries are compared. Both domestic groups show higher earnings than does either of the protected industries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

January-July, 1938

Retail trade	\$21.48
Building construction	28.85
Woolen and worsted	17.99
Pottery	21.06

—U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Payrolls.

The list could be extended almost indefinitely, but by no means could it be shown either that protected industry sets the pace for general wage levels or that protected industry provides better than average wages to its own people.

Having now shown that electrical workers, along with the vast majority of the working people of the United States, have nothing to gain from embargo tariffs, it remains to be seen how great is their positive interest in the careful downward adjustment of excessive duties which the trade-agreements program is carrying out.

SHAME—NAKED WIRES ARE DANGEROUS

(Continued from page 14)

Now for that good old principle to which we have been advancing with due care and respect. We mean, of course, good rule No. 4, and this deserves a paragraph all to itself—engrossed, illuminated and all—so that "He who runs may read"—even a running utility man, who tends to run on and on along his own way can read as he runs. And he may even understand. (The words in italics in the following paragraph were italicized in the original.)

"No. 4. All conductors (except those for certain special risks) must be highly insulated with substantial coats of India rubber of the highest quality, and which must be specially prepared to last, and which must be of approved thicknesses (or other specially approved equally good material or materials that will not too readily become plastic, that are impervious to moisture and of lasting quality, and to use which special permission has been obtained). With regard to the coats of India rubber, the outer one must be vulcanized (or treated in other specially approved manner), but the one next the metallic conductor must be pure, unless permission to the contrary be given, and the insulation should be protected by strong and durable coverings such as braided hemp and the like, which should also be impervious to moisture. The insulation should be as uninflammable as practicable, regard, of course, being had that neither its efficacy nor its durability is in any way diminished thereby, and must contain no ingredient that would injuriously affect the metallic conductor it insulates, unless efficient safeguards have been taken to protect the metallic conductor from any possibility of such injury.

"The insulation on a conductor must be in the form of a homogeneous tube.

"No material or materials will be allowed to be used under any circumstances for the purpose of insulation, except those that are approved by the technical officer of the fire office. The composition, quality, thickness and resistance of the insulation of all conductors must be to his entire satisfaction."

The following note was in fine print:

"Nothing is stated above as to the resistance required in the insulation of conductors before being placed up in a building. So many cases having occurred of insulation that has given extremely high results so far as tests are concerned before being placed up, breaking down after having been in use for a short time. What is really required is an insulation that will last, even though its resistance may not have been originally so very high. It may be mentioned, however, that the insulation resistance of conductors before being placed up should not be less than 250 megohms per mile in dry places, and 600 megohms per mile in damp places. The tests must be taken with an electro-motive force of not less than 400 volts after the cables have been immersed in water at 60 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 hours, and with one minute's electrification."

Now, even an ingenious reader would find it pretty hard to interpret the above clear requirements to mean that a braided cotton covering was "insulation" or was "enough insulation," or would "remain insulation," or had "lasting" qualities.

DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

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In fact that is why we write this rule at length. Because we Smithsons have learned by long, sad experience that our good utility friends can say (and do say) most anything about what English wiring practice is, what the English rules permit, and all that, if we do not have the facts to refute their assertions. They, on their part, though they talk much of factual evidence, do not seem to need the facts—they can so easily manufacture pseudo facts. But we need and recognize the real ones, and we recognize and point out the pseudo ones. And so we print the above—current in England in 1895 (43 years ago). And the principles are just as sound today. And English practice from that day to this has followed these principles, except for minor, regrettable and regretted rare cases of rapidly abating frequency where "special permissions" were sought, many precautions taken, etc. The English are not proud of these exceptions. They do not recommend them. They do not consider them as "factual data" which will support utility efforts to promote similar "naked wire" practice in our young America, any more than in old England.

We Smithsons are just ordinary, plain citizens. We do not try to tell others how to conduct their business. We think we know something about *our own* business—wires and how to select and install them. And in *that* business we do not intend to let any utility group "tell us" how to run our business, nor force us to agree with their misconceptions. They can neither fool nor scare us. We hope they will cease to have "bare neutral" or "covered neutral" hallucinations. But pending their cure, we must say to them, "Chase, if you will, this will-o-the-wisp, but do not try to force the sane public to see such pallid ghosts. And do not longer try to scare other groups in the electrical industry into echoing your delirious song."

Just at the close of this brief addition to our previous Smithson stories about utilities and their interior wiring aberrations, we append one last principle or rule from these early English ones—making no comment as to the naked truth it expresses as to what the English think of naked wires. And *this* particular rule, be it noted, is an "Underwriters' Rule," written (1895) at a time when evidently the underwriters were not being told what they should think or say, and what not.

"Phoenix Rules (1895). Rule No. 3—No naked conductor or conductor allowed in a building, unless in those cases in which special permission has been obtained to the contrary."

Much more could be said; many more principles (or rules)—all corroborative—could be quoted and will be if this seems needed in this good year 1938-1939 of revision of our National Electrical Code. Meantime, let us—the sane and canny public—not even consider accepting any proposed abandonment of the safety principle (or rule) for interior wiring, which for 45 years has said and said truly this naked truth, "For safety, there must be no naked wire."

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 11
TO DECEMBER 10, 1938**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.--	146909 147964	B-17--	337066 337071	64--	83551 83830	B-110--	565523 566068	194--	633157 633416		
B-1--	62172 62193	B-17--	452400 452420	64--	398111 398153	B-110--	903814 903839	194--	673487 673516		
B-1--	82577 82637	B-17--	464946 465680	65--	497889 498000	B-110--	541799 541953	195--	256383 256478		
B-1--	B 215797 215914	B-18--	B 128251 128489	65--	542251 542330	B-110--	569904 569908	B-196--	54403 54454		
B-1--	B 251615 251620	B-18--	B 170251 170427	65--	931261 931269	111--	77004 77021	B-196--	B 74060 74140		
B-1--	388258 388274	B-18--	B 341991 342000	B-66--	390190 390251	113--	470910 470951	B-196--	B 123123 123124		
B-1--	554581 554913	B-18--	B 483351 484437	B-66--	451310 451523	113--	934809 934812	B-196--	B 498043 498162		
2--	144956 144957	B-18--	B 793206 793255	B-66--	660088 661060	114--	215268 215274	197--	436898 436910		
2--	437911 438000	B-18--	B 101609 101619	B-66--	871839 871860	115--	509086 509098	200--	241351 241410		
2--	546001 546320	21--	218878 218936	67--	368291 368326	116--	37377 37390	B-202--	47871 47874		
B-3--	AJ 4959 5000	22--	894629 894668	68--	59514 59519	116--	474054 474204	B-202--	B 275509 275522		
B-3--	AJ 5066 5152	B-25--	57734 57750	68--	253997 254055	117--	60624 60625	B-202--	B 489221 489408		
B-3--	AJ 5402	26--	89 92	68--	437350 437354	117--	77393 77420	B-202--	530511 530704		
B-3--	AJ 5601	26--	B 413101 413103	121--	161965 162000	B-202--	933693 933721				
B-3--	AJ 10173 10200	26--	342407 342693	69--	533248 533250	121--	245512	205--	991818 991853		
B-3--	AJ 10376 10400	26--	956524 956535	69--	254220 254240	121--	576751 576825	209--	191380 191394		
B-3--	AJ 10444 10564	26--	149776 149887	70--	273065 273072	122--	22881 22890	210--	302573 302717		
B-3--	AJ 10661 10693	27--	185838 185846	70--	202699 202701	122--	44954 44959	211--	135271 135290		
B-3--	AJ 10801	B-28--	97071 97105	72--	524665 524683	122--	372610 372750	211--	658971 658980		
B-3--	A4H 337 340	B-28--	129529	72--	548251 545397	B-212--	51290 51298				
B-3--	A4H 494	B-28--	923721 923787	B-73--	116251 116268	122--	B 274637	B-212--	106198 106204		
B-3--	D 362 387	30--	235448 235457	B-73--	418208 418228	124--	B 330995 331044	B-212--	B 237136 237147		
B-3--	D 465	31--	185247 185250	B-73--	470730 471000	124--	417410 417436	B-212--	302271 302274		
B-3--	EJ 552	31--	B 273441 273456	B-73--	890209 890400	124--	566433 566690	B-212--	640064 640203		
B-3--	EJ 670	31--	399001 399010	B-73--	625501 625588	124--	848659 848671	213--	249083 249335		
B-3--	EApp 782 783	31--	526366 526500	76--	484652 484760	124--	192001 192006	213--	412331 412374		
B-3--	F 128 130	31--	654751 655366	B-77--	B 126543	125--	269206 269244	213--	643950 644027		
B-3--	H 1396 1400	31--	785938 785952	B-77--	B 127046 127047	125--	314400	214--	309209		
B-3--	H 1581 1591	32--	244494 244498	B-77--	383386 383404	125--	555818 556192	214--	414601 414800		
B-3--	H 1672	32--	402330 402384	B-77--	B 481251 481409	125--	823117 823135	214--	782871 782888		
B-3--	H 1824	33--	247398 247400	B-77--	B 481775 482227	127--	39239 39240	224--	388801 388807		
B-3--	I 1567 1574	33--	433054	B-77--	502175 503000	129--	902003 902814	215--	509664 509700		
B-3--	I 1874 1876	34--	224864 224954	B-77--	503001 503988	129--	399766 399802	217--	490790 490800		
B-3--	J 706	34--	874398 874458	B-77--	922255 922266	B-130--	401652 401669	225--	391201 391207		
B-3--	OA 17713 17740	35--	15081 15085	B-78--	333418 333541	B-130--	471111 471680	225--	549751 549778		
B-3--	OA 18556 18563	35--	287580 287673	B-79--	B 150729 150750	B-130--	98312 99000	225--	109371 109376		
B-3--	OA 18645 18650	B-36--	22036 22037	B-79--	B 220501 220562	131--	2844 2948	225--	55315 55388		
B-3--	OA 19065 19152	B-36--	44260 44262	B-79--	270782 271153	131--	39239 39240	224--	78949		
B-3--	XG 77343 77400	B-36--	84258 84290	80--	128821 128879	133--	88819 88823	224--	826333 826377		
B-3--	XG 77715 77800	B-36--	B 274108 274120	80--	277768 277769	133--	401652 401669	225--	391201 391207		
B-3--	XG 77855 77961	37--	64626 64638	81--	99129 99150	135--	216172 216191	225--	770994 771000		
B-3--	BFQ 10215 10303	B-38--	75301 75550	81--	390001 390038	136--	131871 131933	226--	92378 92481		
B-3--	BFQ 10645 10738	B-38--	137858 137874	82--	181114 181207	136--	212763 212764	229--	512621 512650		
B-3--	BFQ 10901 10938	B-38--	B 230071	B-83--	100501 100510	136--	838542 838581	231--	438140 438163		
B-3--	BFM 2151 2186	B-38--	534788 534869	B-83--	B 272366 272381	137--	244775 244780	B-232--	94822 94848		
B-3--	BL 28577 28800	B-38--	809241 809290	B-83--	B 332727 332787	B-138--	279151 279183	B-232--	B 302452 302459		
B-3--	BL 28997 29200	B-38--	925024 925175	B-83--	385849 385859	B-138--	B 286239 286241	235--	207158		
B-3--	BL 29288 29600	B-39--	B 213200	B-83--	514932 515250	139--	568511 568530	235--	227602 227618		
B-3--	BL 29658 30000	B-39--	251794 251797	B-83--	515729 515817	141--	137489 137546	237--	165128 165144		
B-3--	BL 30084 31597	B-39--	428486 428493	B-83--	550501 550502	143--	8869	238--	388201 388225		
B-3--	BL 31601 31740	B-39--	459522 459750	B-83--	551251 552000	143--	820402 820446	240--	519846 519890		
B-3--	BL 32001 32189	B-39--	564751 564803	B-83--	876100 876150	B-145--	105095 105189	241--	304513 304527		
B-3--	BL 32401 32581	40--	91185 91244	84--	97948 98007	B-145--	377659 377728	243--	119341 119360		
B-3--	BL 32801 32851	40--	184160	84--	339494 339750	146--	90826 90848	245--	421102		
B-3--	BL 33201 33208	40--	428535 429000	84--	594001 594185	150--	684693 684708	245--	176951 177850		
B-3--	BL 34951 3544	40--	563251 563285	B-86--	B 6859 6878	152--	871061 871092	246--	612426 612468		
B-3--	BMQ 3820 3843	41--	97119 97132	B-86--	101566 101569	153--	292531 292656	247--	400691 400698		
B-3--	BMQ 4163 4165	41--	150928 151077	B-86--	B 115105 115120	156--	785364 785384	251--	389401 389408		
B-3--	BMQ 4606 4617	41--	827249 827272	B-86--	179917 180352	157--	568134 568143	252--	520502 520572		
B-3--	BM 30297 30400	41--	834241 834247	B-86--	B 227494 227494	157--	797300 797333	253--	374748 374767		
B-3--	BM 30530 30607	42--	93771 973777	B-86--	637880 637995	158--	234155 234202	253--	756614 756622		
B-3--	BM 30965 31038	B-43--	15709	B-87--	B 231137 231143	159--	175931 175934	254--	381906 381910		
B-3--	BM 31329 31587	B-43--	281261 281427	88--	60201 60221	159--	316110 316153	255--	79384 79389		
B-3--	BM 31601 31624	45--	249789 249809	90--	7132 7140	160--	B 204470 204549	256--	247767 247782		
B-3--	BM 32001 32027	46--	188931 189320	90--	143067 143228	160--	451490 451500	257--	474813 474842		
B-3--	BM 32401 32581	46--	384476 384490	B-91--	757407 757412	160--	534191 535309	259--	465182 465186		
B-3--	BS 6209 6400	46--	581864 581865	93--	935484 935494	160--	B 246378 246381	259--	598336 599368		
B-3--	BS 6515 6759	B-48--	191820 191825	94--	517355 517361	160--	570751 571384	262--	467144 467180		
B-3--	BS 6867 6990	B-48--	B 286232 286242	96--	18769 18776	160--	574658 574676	262--	844331 844395		
B-3--	BS 7224 7298	B-48--	362051 362293	96--	213609 213654	161--	246869 246896	263--	251041 251043		
4--	254399 254400	B-48--	449371 449513	96--	330277 330355	B-163--	271798 271914	263--	524288 524419		
4--	414001 414005	B-48--	673830 673884	99--	46501 46784	164--	96114	265--	172521 172523		
5--	9701 9750	B-50--	166709 166722	99--	126898 126914	164--	157581 158125	267--	512878 512880		
5--	335561 335773	B-50--	103841 103847	100--	19215 19250	166--	98055 98112	268			

L. U.	NUMBERS								
B-292	627751 627957	371	771316 771322	459	170166 170250	552	206703 206723	643	83101 83130
293	309642 309656	B-372	55311	459	582751 582764	553	220469 220500	644	227348
294	166850 166855	B-372	330452 330535	461	969963 969981	553	385201 385220	644	373613 373698
294	518251 518323	B-372	443500 443694	B-462	433962 433966	553	241454 241464	644	482401 482422
294	752997 753000	B-373	3731 3740	B-465	55718 55719	B-554	B 261120 261121	645	B 231205 231211
295	979892 980029	374	79702 79709	B-465	B 212198 212250	B-554	B 306979 307041	(Mem)	
296	771565 771572	375	280084	B-465	B 275805 275810	B-554	771741 771767	645	B 231619 App
301	755403 755412	375	685107 685160	B-465	B 491251 491562	557	749001 749091	646	406821 406881
B-302	261417 261472	377	353045 353080	B-465	963492 963644	558	134288 134299	648	14541 14542
B-302	B 274212 App	377	913547 913561	B-474	306001 306090	558	288798 289051	648	235123 235173
B-302	B 274291 Mem	378	783193 783204	B-466	912641 912750	559	385501 385531	648	727211 727214
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B-304	563019 563040	383	776534 776541	B-474	460331 460500	568	296311 296344	652	409503 409511
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B-308	230887 230889	B-391	411831 411833	479	225261 225265	573	56493 56494	B-657	B 249909
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332	201687 201750	B-418	428345 428345	501	37025 37259	601	792831 792857	676	268822 268898
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332	49156 49161	B-418	436744 436751	501	99751 99782	601	917698 917700	677	42991 43036
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347	326208 326217	B-431	333614 333641	513	403804 403889	607	79193 79259	688	
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
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716--	332182 332190	813--	303251 308280	891--	323124 323128	B-973--	769377 769394	B-1089--	B 549055 549108		
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717--	299264 299377	B-816--	B 232389 232390	893--	800758 800767	B-979--	530260 530270	B-1092--	363203 363228		
717--	452451 452454	B-816--	251160 251168	895--	183862 183880	B-980--	B 257132 257135	B-1093--	B 256292 256298		
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VOID

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B-3	BM 31484, 31620,

L. U.	NUMBERS
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	99-46608, 855521, 791-
	800, 806.
	104-285048.
	107-611729-730, 877500.
	108-181982-983.

L. U.	NUMBERS
	110-485441, 565872, 903816.
	122-545350, 372.
	124-566515.
	130-98668, 712, 726, 747,
	758, 780, 784, 471143,
	159330, 341, 471157, 161,
	523, 535, 546, 552, 571,
	586, 595, 617.
	131-2821, 39237.
	136-131318, 870.
	153-292577, 591.
	160-534734, 535244.
	164-186-200, 157818, 831,
	970, 158301-304.
	177-39306, 359, 337788,
	844.
	196-54450, 74071 - 080,
	74121, 498105, 132, 148.
	202-489233 - 235, 375,
	530560, 933717.
	215-509683, 688.
	217-490794.
	231-795233, 258.
	245-177102, 292.
	246-612433, 441.
	277-425253, 209873-874.
	292-453328, 354-355, 377,
	658-660.
	302-261445.
	309-244447.
	347-201727.
	357-246469, 510, 519, 563.
	362-390609.
	372-330467, 493-495, 535,
	443500, 508, 535, 563.
	378-783193.
	384-5025.
	390-154807, 884.
	405-39175, 195.
	412-462047.
	415-49864-866, 869.
	418-248345, 445328.
	453-250576.
	465-491285.
	479-225253, 776280-281.
	480-891959.
	481-7067, 316018.
	488-125589, 573023, 659956.
	501-297766, 37051, 058,
	062, 074, 232, 172369,
	411, 433, 446.

L. U.	NUMBERS
	511-75463.
	519-404122, 575558.
	553-241463.
	554-306979-980, 307020,
	771751-760, 766.
	558-134271, 280, 282-283,
	286.
	567-133972.
	569-447136.
	576-519424.
	586-930381.
	607-168852, 875.
	632-382605.
	643-83086, 83111.
	659-529032.
	665-334586, 613374.
	669-101797.
	688-603989.
	708-81950, 163277.
	716-323183, 360653, 513013.
	738-940420.
	763-408394.
	786-103751, 425888, 932,
	973.
	792-795639.
	824-76166, 181.
	825-540499, 237.
	832-475909, 476179, 577,
	581.
	892-287736, 742.
	838-208394, 396.
	839-446161.
	843-572281.
	876-281154, 295934.
	887-450345.
	910-385808.
	914-817018.
	921-549780.
	926-264013-016, 284746.
	929-234655.
	957-399614, 616.
	965-764286-287, 289-290,
	314.
	967-572861, 866.
	997-267779.
	1000-494457.
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	657, 661, 683, 687, 882724,
	1024-52466.

L. U.	NUMBERS
	1029-911432, 446.
	1030-185496-500.
	1041-67902, 918, 68031, 042,
	047.
	1071-222376, 271585.
	1074-306665, 667-668.
	1076-383771.
	1095-680798.
	1101-366077.
	1104-68540.
	1115-296775.
	1123-266524.
	1147-57086.
	1154-665144-145.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

4	254389.
43	818177.
110	516248-250.
131	39236-237.
164	141765.
177	337787-795.
194	568691-694, 696, 698.
202	933365-366.
211	658955-960.
304	563012, 015-016.
372	55299-300.
386	429770.
422	383409-410.
437	66041.
444	665700-701.
475	405611-612.
559	707080.
624	319661.
657	327929.
680	45646.
792	795639.
804	801421-425.
852	402996-998.
875	420481, 483-485.
890	266027, 038, 048-049,
	051.
891	323122.

BLANK

48-362291-293.

567-133974-975.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—NOT MISSING

99-126896.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MARKET

(Continued from page 10)

required to assume the self same obligations as the national exchanges, and the lowliest members of these associations will be responsible under the law. Broadly, it may be stated, the terms of the Act are such that no large upheaval of the over-the-counter markets is even contemplated. The bulk of the responsibility will be in the hands of the brokers and the dealers. They will effect such organization and regulation among and within themselves that will place their businesses within the understanding of and compliance with the aim of the law. The SEC will play the part of a policing agent in order to maintain the standards required for the protection of the investor.

Prior to 1929, men were wont to say, "money talks"; since then it seems to have raised its voice. And, unless you and I who will have finally to pay the bill, take steps to enforce a standard of business practices that will enable our financial world to continue by means other than the disreputable, the whole noisy chatter will come clattering down around our ears. Within the past few months two notorious scandals have rocked the very foundations of the Street. The first was the highly sensational Whitney affair, with implications far greater than just the bankruptcy and ultimate imprisonment of Mr. Richard Whitney. The head of the great Whitney house, former partner with J. P. Morgan and Co., recently president of the New York Stock Exchange and bitter opponent of federal jurisdiction over the ex-

changes, was undeniably guilty of criminal practices; yet, the investigation reveals that his "bad taste" was known in the street for months prior to the debacle. It is true that much of the Whitneys' business was in the then unregulated market, but the Whitney house was also a participant on the national exchanges and subject to their regulation. With this in mind it is only natural to ask why he was not dealt with by the exchange when so many of its high ranking members were in full possession of information as to the character of the fraud he had perpetrated. Indeed, many of those members continued to hand out millions when they knew he was attempting to readjust his finances. Even now, though these high ranking members might be accused of moral complicity, the exchange has taken no steps if only to informally rebuke their psychology.

The other and even more sensational affair was the recent exposé of the Coster-Musica fraud. Until investigation has substantiated the "color" of this unheard of fabrication, it is difficult to put one's self "out on a limb" as to the factual nature of the situation. It appears at present that certain sections of the story will only be verified by investigation. Mr. F. Donald Coster, alias Frank Musica, with a background of a highly criminal character, was enabled by the current methods of finance behind the Street (the over-the-counter markets?) to gain control of a large drug firm. Subsequently, by the application of a flair for enterprise nearing the genius, he increased and expanded until his network rivalled the largest and greatest financial empires of all times. The very complexity of the great pile of financial power he had assembled, however, made it possible

for him to conduct parts of his business in a highly disreputable and criminal fashion. His dealings by methods approved in the financial world enabled him to maintain a fictitious warehouse which he used as a valve to pour many millions of dollars into thin air.

The late Mr. Coster has, unfortunately, placed himself beyond the pale of the law; however, even had he testified, it would not only be the man who would have had to answer to society, but also certain current methods of businesses of that type. Certainly those methods must still face such a test. The Maloney Act will prove another step along the still long road of uncovering frauds of such magnitude. It is almost impossible to underline heavily enough how great is the need for the type of protection afforded by the Securities and Exchange Commission. So much has yet to be revealed, so much of protection must yet be supplied. Ours is a great and flexible economic system; yet, its greatness, its good as such is effective only so long as it remains a flexible instrument. Wherein its power to change with the needs of society is emasculated by customs and ethics warped with greed and avarice, there must be supplied a protection to the potential victims of a kind intended not to destroy but to maintain our business world.



I.B.E.W.RING The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

JANUARY 1, 1939

What's all this racket, roar and noise,
That comes to me in this night so clear?
Oh, yes; I know, for it's quite true
That it is the end of this old year.

This frenzied mob about me,
With horn and cymbal, too,
Beat in the hour of another day,
Another year in their joyful play,
As they walk along this "Great White Way."

The year has gone, but memories cling,
Which surely we can't erase,
For many beautiful and happy hours
Have been ours on this earthly place.

Let us take a calendar for this year to come,
And mark each day the work to be done,
The progress we make in thought and deed,
To lessen the cares of those in need,

To bring this world nearer Humanity's door,
Where true Brotherhood enters in,
Where storm and strife are far beyond
The joys that are found within.

On this record a year from now
Let us be judge and jury, too,
To rate ourselves where we belong
And find out how far we have travelled along
Toward Humanity's door.

If I make any noise at all
On this day a year from now,
Even though I blow a whistle,
While others blow a horn;

I'll know that I've done my part,
In my own and simple way,
There'll be a reason for all this joy and cheer,
For this will be Brotherhood Day!

BENJAMIN H. CARPENTER,
L. U. No. 103, Boston.

* * *

LINEMAN'S DREAM

I'd like to be a boss some day,
So I could loaf and still draw pay.
I'd carry the book and blue prints, too,
And leave the work to guys like you.

I'd stand around and look real wise,
While the work was done by other guys.
And when the job was finally through,
I'd get the credit, instead of you.

I hope my boss doesn't see this rhyme,
For if he does I'll get my time.
And then instead of being boss,
My job will be a total loss.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

* * *

Even the recent war scare had its humorous aspects as seen by our British cousins:

SHOCK-ING

Calling at a house in a village near Ipswich, a constable, who is also an air-raid warden, asked a dear old lady: "May I fit you with a gas mask?"

Dear Old Lady: "No, thank you; we are on the electric now."

—*Electrical Trades Journal.*

And the recent New England hurricane brought this one:

PRAY FOR IT

"Listen, lady; this is the power station, not the church. I tell ya again, we can't turn off thunder and lightning."

* * *

And this one from Doris and Edith:

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

"So you want to try that proofreader job?"
"Yes, sir."
"Do you understand all the responsibility attached to it?"

"Yep, when you make a mistake I take all the blame."

* * *

LEND A HAND

Sometimes you meet a fellow,
Who helps you pull the grade,
Who stands behind you all the way,
As long as he can aid.
He never asks for payment, though
You'd give him your last shirt,
He stands out like a shining light,
Because he's free from dirt.

No doubt you've worked in places
Where the job is never right;
Where distaste is present everywhere,
And nerves are drawn out tight.
You know why something's always wrong,
And things get in your hair;
Because littleness and jealousy
Are lodged securely there.

And then you've worked in places,
Where work is only play;
Where hours are filled with pleasure,
As you work on through the day.
And I wonder if you've noticed
That your life is happiest,
When you're working with a bunch of boys
Who do their level best.

I know my way is laid along
A hard and rugged shore;
I've made a hundred bad mistakes,
I'll make a thousand more.
But please inscribe it on the urn,
Wherein my ashes rest—
"In memory of a bozo
Who always did his best."

AL VAUGHN,
Local No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.

* * *

LAUGH IT OFF

(A New Year's Resolution)

Though your problems are pressin',
Your troubles most distressin'—
And life seems so miserable 'n' tough,
Say, buddy, forget it!
You'll never regret it,
If you'll just resolve to laugh it off!

A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3, New York City.

In 1934, Brother C. E. Smith, of L. U. No. 48, drove his old model T from Milwaukie, Oreg., to Rochester, N. Y., practically across the continent, at which time he callously traded in the old faithful on a newer model. Lizzie still lingers in his memory, however, as witness the following ode:

"THAT OLD CAR OF MINE"

I am lonesome today as I think of the time,
When I traded in "That old car of mine;"
We were good pals as you ever would find,
Me and "That old car of mine."
Up hill or down hill, how she would climb;
It's a memory I cherish, "That old car of mine."
Twenty miles to the gallon she made with great ease;
In the coldest of weather she never would freeze.
Fishing trips that we took over hills that did wind
Like a rat up a rafter "That old car of mine."
The places we went would sure scare a goat;
All I had to do was pull out the choke.
The road could be crooked or straight as a line,
But never would she fail me "That old car of mine."
The seat I'll admit was hard as a board,
That 1927 Model Tee Ford.
But through my dim eyes a tear I did find
As I turned away from "That old car of mine."

C. E. SMITH.

* * *

NO REST FOR THE WEARY

We have no grunts, as in days gone by.
We stump-jumpers do the work and shoot the bull.
It's Johnnie, dig this hole; Harry, make up a guy.
So you see all our days are rather full.
Then of a night, when we get home,
All tired out, cold and a little peeved,
The Missus wants to go out and roam,
While we want to stay in, to radio and read.
So come on, all you linemen,
Let's get together on these things.
For if we don't all our women
Will have us tied to their apron strings.

JOHN AIKIN,
L. U. No. B-309.

* * *

A moral that is always timely is pointed by Hendrick the Roamer, now at Grand Coulee Dam:

SAFETY FIRST!

Some places are late,
And not up to date,
In the method of grounding they do;
But when a few more
Get knocked on the floor—
And that happened to quite a few—
They will wish they had tried
To save those who died,
And they will change their methods, too.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,

*Here . . . on this soil
Began the kingdom, not of kings, but men!
Began the making of the world again;
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set;
Where all the people equal-franchised met;
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew all the idols down;
Where crests were nought, where vulture flags
were furled,
And common men began to own the world.*

BOYLE O'REILLY.
